FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

11 AUGUST 1983

## Lebanon

Kidnapped Ministers — Three government ministers, abducted by Druze forces while on a peace mission in the Ash-Shuf Mountains, were released 11 August, the Voice of Lebanon radio announced. A Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) statement issued in Damascus listed several conditions for their release, including the resignation of the entire government and a declaration that the Lebanese Army will not enter the Ash-Shuf Mountains before an agreement with the PSP is reached, Radio Monte Carlo reported.

In an earlier comment on the kidnapping, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan confirmed the government's determination that the Army will be the country's only military force, Beirut radio noted. "All armed manifestations" will be abolished, he asserted.

Military Situation — A cease-fire brought about by Israeli pressure and involving all sides in the clashes that have been raging in the Ash-Shuf Mountains and near Beirut has been arranged, the Voice of Lebanon announced. Lebanese Army and Druze forces have been fighting since early 10 August when Druze forces attacked an Army position near Kafr Matta. Syrian forces also shelled Lebanese Army positions 11 August, the radio stated. An IDF spokesman cited by Jerusalem radio accused Druze of taking advantage of shelling the Lebanese Army 10 August to fire on IDF positions. Shelling and sniper fire continued to disrupt Beirut Airport operations and activity around Beirut 10-11 August, according to Beirut and Voice of Lebanon radios.

KUNA reported that Major Sa'd Haddad was attacked by a Lebanese resistance group 5 August and is now in a Haifa hospital. Monitored Lebanese and Israeli radios and the Voice of Hope radio have not been observed to report the incident.

Political Developments — Phalangist Party leader Pierre al-Jumayyil called the security situation "intolerable" and stated, according to the Voice of Lebanon: "Let there be war and let the stronger win." Meanwhile, National Salvation Front leaders met with Syrian and PLO officials in Damascus in an effort to resolve the Fatah dispute, Radio Monte Carlo announced. The front stated that dissident leader Colonel Nimr Salih and PFLP-General Command Secretary General Ahmad Jabril support a dialogue with Fatah to end the dispute.

## Israel

If Lebanon decided to suspend the political section of the joint agreement, the entire agreement could be canceled, Jerusalem political sources cited by *Ma'ariv* stated. Israel regards the political arrangements as an integral part of the security section, the sources asserted.

## PLO Affairs

A PLO Supreme Military Council meeting in the YAR chaired by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat formed a military committee to supervise and observe the cease-fire in the Al-Biqa' and to report any violations by the Fatah disputants, according to the North Lebanon Voice of Palestine radio. Meanwhile, a Fatah dissident delegation including Col Nimr Salih left for the PDRY at the invitation of President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, SANA reported.

## Libya-Chad

Two Libyan armored columns supported by fighter planes and helicopters attacked Faya-Largeau, a Chad Embassy official in Paris stated according to AFP. However, a spokesman for the National Union Government of Chad denied the presence of Libyan troops, asserting in remarks broadcast by Paris radio that Libya had only supplied military equipment.

A spokesman announced that the forces led by former President Goukouni Oueddei had recaptured Faya-Largeau and "wiped out" the Chadian Government troops, Tripoli radio stated. This was denied by a Chadian official cited by AFP, who claimed that government forces had "contained" an attack by two Libyan columns in Faya-Largeau and were chasing the opposing troops.

The Libyan forces had also attacked Oum Chalouba southeast of Faya-Largeau but had been beaten back, the official stated. AFP later reported that government troops had evacuated Faya-Largeau after the Libyan assault, despite several successful counterattacks.

Meanwhile, French paratroopers and military communications specialists began to arrive in Chad as part of a training operation, AFP reported. JANA claimed Israel also has sent "experts" to help the Chadian Government forces.

A commentary broadcast by Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio assailed Chad's neighbors for allowing the U.S. military to use their territory, calling it a "flagrant act of intervention."

In a separate development, a diplomatic source cited by KUNA claimed that the visit of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to Tunis was postponed because of the tension caused by the U.S. military presence in the Gulf of Sidra and the U.S. overflights of Libyan territory.

## Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iranian forces continued to consolidate and strengthen their positions in the Hajj 'Umran area after "crushing" an Iraqi

offensive, a military communique and a related broadcast by Tehran radio asserted. Artillery fire inflicted heavy casualties on the opposing forces in the area and on the Chuman Garrison inside Iraq, the communique added. An Iraqi communique broadcast by Baghdad radio claimed Air Force fighters pounded Iranian forces in the Hajj 'Umran sector after an unsuccessful Iranian offensive was repulsed. In the central sector, Iran claimed domination over the entire region and inflicted "considerable losses" on the "fleeing" Iraqi units, according to the Iranian communique. The Iraqi communique, on the other hand, stated that units struck enemy positions in the Mehran area, killing five and wounding many.

Meanwhile, the Iranian war propaganda headquarters invited foreign journalists to visit the Mehran sector to expose Iraq's "false propaganda maneuver" to hide the Iraqi defeat, Tehran radio announced.

In Baghdad, Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz told Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe that Iraq is willing to stop the war and is considering a proposal to establish a "development fund" to pay damages to Iran, KYODO reported. Also, Iraqi oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi told KUNA that Iraq has renewed its offer to Iran to suspend military operations around the leaking Nowruz oil wells.

In a press conference reported by Voice of the Masses radio, Foreign Minister 'Aziz referred to the continued Iranian shelling of residential areas but added that Iraqi forces have refrained from shelling civilian targets in Iran. However, IRNA asserted that Iraqi planes had bombed residential areas in Gilan-e Gharb and had strafed civilian sectors.

## Iran

The Armenian "Orly Group" claimed responsibility for a car-bomb explosion outside the French Embassy, AFP reported. No casualties were reported.

## Afghanistan

Afghan rebels destroyed 6 Soviet planes and 7 helicopters, according to Tehran radio's Arabic service. Meanwhile, IRNA cited disputes between Khalq and Parcham party members as the cause of clashes between a special armored unit and loyal government forces in Herat a month ago.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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## More on 'Arafat Activities During YAR Visit

### PLO Military Council Meets

*JN101716 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar is continuing his YAR visit which began yesterday. Today, Brother Abu 'Ammar held a meeting of the Palestinian revolution's Supreme Military Council during which the latest developments in the Palestinian arena were discussed. The council also discussed the Palestinian revolution forces' situation in light of the results of the PLO Central Council meeting in Tunis.

### Council Forms Military Committee

*NC102046 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1935 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the revolution forces, has chaired a meeting of the Palestinian revolution Supreme Military Council in San'a'. [Words indistinct] the PLO Central Council which concluded its meetings in Tunis a few days ago. The military council formed a military committee, whose members include Brothers Mamduh, Abu Ahmad Fu'ad, 'Ali Ishaq, and Muhammad Dughman, to supervise and observe a halt to the fighting in Al-Biqa' and to immediately report any side which violates the cease-fire agreement.

Brother Abu 'Ammar is scheduled to leave San'a' for At-Ta'if in the next few days. The visit will be within the framework of constant consultations in order to adopt a unified stand in the interest of the Palestinian cause.

### YAR President Receives 'Arafat

*GF101310 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1115 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Excerpt] San'a', 10 Aug (WAKH) — YAR President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih today met with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat who arrived in San'a' yesterday. During the meeting the two leaders reviewed the situation in the occupied Arab territories and the recent developments in the Palestinian arena.

Also, the Supreme Military Council of the Palestinian revolution resumed its meetings in San'a' today to discuss the military situation of the Palestinian revolution, the situation in the occupied territory, and the developments in Lebanon. The council had decided to form a four-member military committee to supervise the termination of fighting in Al-Biqa'.

### 'Arafat Addresses Troops

*GF101800 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Speech by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at the Sabra Martyrs Camp in San'a' 10 August - - recorded]

[Excerpts] Brothers, I want to meet with you here at these important and decisive moments which our movement experiences. We meet at these historic moments — which the Palestinian revolution experiences — on the occasion of the convening of the Supreme Military Council of the Palestinian revolution here in Yemen. This meeting carries revolutionary and fraternal implications.

At these critical moments, brothers, your military council convenes. The convening of the military council in San'a' has great implications. A few days ago the Central Council of the Palestinian revolution convened in Tunis. At the time, we felt that some of the conspiring elements circulated reports in Al-Biqa' and in other areas that our progress can be stopped or that the momentum of the Palestinian giant can be terminated. This giant moves with determination, with power,and with faith in order to achieve the goal, which we remember — to hoist the flag of this Arab nation, the (?flag) of the Palestinian revolution over the walls of Jerusalem, God willing.

Brother, [words indistinct] among the important things is to know the implications of the convening of our Central Council in Tunis and then the convening of our military council in San'a'. This implies that we say — as the Palestinian political and military leadership does — that the response is coming, that the caravan will continue to move, and that (?the country will be restored).

Some believe they can jump over the Palestinian forces. No. Without the Palestinian forces there will be no peace, no solution,and no stability in this region. This factor is strong because all the members of our Arab nation protect it, care for it, support it,and push it forward until it reaches Jerusalem, God willing.

## 'Arafat Praises Saudi Stands on Palestinian Issue

*GF110550 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 11 Aug 83*

[Excerpt] Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, has announced his appreciation of Saudi Arabia's stands on the Palestinian revolution in all circumstances. 'Arafat noted the developments in the situation in Al-Biqa' and stressed King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz's interest in what is taking place there, saying that his majesty is closely following the events.

In a statement published in today's issue of *'Ukaz*, 'Arafat said that the four-member military committee that was formed by the Supreme Council of the Palestinian Revolution yesterday has left San'a' in order to join the Palestinian committee that was formed by the Palestinian Central Council at the conclusion of its recent meeting in Tunis, in order to resolve the Palestinian-Syrian and Palestinian-Palestinian disputes.

### PLO Reconciliation Delegation To Leave for Syria

*JN100902 Amman Ad-Dustur in Arabic 10 Aug 83 pp 1, 25*

[Text] Amman — *Ad-Dustur* — Lawyer Ibrahim Bakr, head of the Palestinian reconciliation delegation which was derived from the PLO Central Council [PCC], has said that the delegation will leave for Damascus on Monday.

Bakr added: The mission of the delegation will focus on settling the differences within the Fatah movement and tackling the Palestinian-Syrian relationship. He stressed that the delegation's mission will not be an alternative to the six-member committee which was formed by the PLO Executive Committee. He said that the delegation will coordinate with Khalid al-Fahum, PNC speaker and head of the six-member committee, and with the committee's members in Damascus. Bakr pointed out that the delegation met in Tunis after it was formed.

In reply to *Ad-Dustur's* question on the assessment of the general atmosphere during the PCC's meetings, Ibrahim Bakr praised the spirit that prevailed over the PCC's work. He said that the discussions were characterized by seriousness and the assumption of responsibility. He added that the PCC stressed the independence and collectivism of the Palestinian decision-making, the rejection of the internecine fratricide, the need for resorting to the democratic institutions, and the settlement of differences through dialogue and other basic and principled ideas.

In reply to a question on bolstering the steadfastness in the occupied homeland, Bakr said: The PCC reviewed the methods of supporting the steadfast people in the occupied territories in order to achieve their objectives. In reply to a question on the national front inside the occupied homeland, he said: The PCC has stressed the formation of a national front inside the occupied homeland so as to reflect the alliance between the PNC and the PCC,and to act as an extension or an arm to the PLO and one of its institutions inside the occupied homeland.

It is noteworthy that the delegation comprises 18 members.

### Fatah Delegation Leaves Syria for PDRY Talks

*JN101956 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1930 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] Damascus, 10 Aug (SANA) — A Fatah delegation left Damascus for Aden this afternoon at the invitation of the chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium. The delegation comprises Nimr Salih, Samih Quwayq, 'Abdallah Hasan, Mahmud al-Labadi, Fakhr Darwish, and Ahmad Shamiuni.

[Words indistinct] that during the visit, the delegation will hold talks with officials in fraternal PDRY on recent developments in the region, and the appropriate methods to confront the imperialist-Zionist designs and plots which aim to impose surrender on the Arabs and to liquidate the Palestinian cause, the central cause of the Arab nation.

### PLO's Al-Wazir on Effect of Lebanese-Israeli Accord

*NC102154 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1935 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, stated yesterday that the signing of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement has created many problems between the Palestinian resistance and the state of Lebanon — problems which must be resolved or confronted. He said that these problems evolved basically from the political part of the agreement which affects the Palestinian people's rights in Lebanon.

Brother Abu Jihad added that the agreement puts pressures on the Lebanese state with regard to the presence of the PLO office and other Palestinian establishments in Lebanon. He said: For example, the question of the closure of the Palestinian Research Center in Beirut and the expulsion of its director and some of its employees cannot be isolated from the provisions of this agreement.

The brother deputy commander in chief aiso disclosed that the contacts between the PLO and the Lebanese state stopped once the Lebanese-Israeli agreement was signed, and that the director of the PLO office in Beirut, Brother Shafiq al-Hut, is not present there because of the harrassment to which PLO employees are subjected to in the Lebanese capital.

### PLO's Khalaf Views Talks With Tunisian Official

*LD101426 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1000 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] Tunis, 10 Aug (TAP) — The Tunisian Minister of Foreign Affairs Beji Caid es-Sebsi held talks yesterday with Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], member of the Fatah Central Committee. Abu Iyad stated after the meeting that Beji Caid es-Sebsi has renewed to him Tunisia's support for the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and Tunisia's eagerness to guarantee the independence and freedom of the organization in adopting decisions.

Abu Iyad added that he discussed with the Tunisian foreign minister what had happened at the meetings of the Palestinian Central Council which were held recently in Bourj Cedria south of the capital, and said: "We are sure that Tunisia, under the leadership of President Habib Bourguiba and the Tunisian Government, will help us in closing the rift with all Arab countries including Syria and Libya." He added that the meetings of the Palestinian Central Council were held in an atmosphere of democracy and responsibility.

The member of the Fatah Central Committee affirmed that the situation in the occupied territories and the pressures on the Palestinian people there have been discussed during the meetings of the council. He said that suitable decisions have been adopted concerning gathering all the Palestinian forces in the occupied territories under a single front to reinforce the confrontation with the Israeli enemy. He added that Arab-Palestinian relations in general — and with Syria and Libya in particular — have also been studied because the PLO would like all the Arabs to be with the Palestinian issue because it is their issue. He affirmed that starting from this point, it was decided to stop the propaganda campaigns among the conflicting sides.

Finally, he added that the rebellion within the Fatah movement was also investigated during the meetings of the Palestinian Central Council, pointing out that it is now near its end.

**Contacts To Release POW's Called 'Intensive'**
*JN101414 Amman Sawt Ash-Sha'b in Arabic 10 Aug 83 p 1*

[Text] Damascus — Intensive, indirect contacts are underway between Tel Aviv, Damascus, and Geneva through the International Red Cross for the exchange of POW's between the PLO and the Zionist enemy. These contacts follow the agreement among the Palestinian revolution factions on isolating the issue of the POW exchange from other Palestinian issues after the Israeli authorities agree to the Palestinian demands — namely, the release of 1,000 Palestinians from Israeli prisons and giving those who desire to remain in the occupied territories the right to do so without harrassment by the Israeli authorties, the release of the prisoners at the Ansar camp in southern Lebanon, and the return of all the documents confiscated by Israel from the Palestinian Research Center in Beirut, in exchange for eight Israeli soldiers detained by the PLO.

*Sawt Ash-Sha'b* has learned that the five-member committee which represents the Paelstinian resistance factions and which was entrusted with the task of negotiating with the Red Cross on behalf of the PLO concerning this has been reformed.

**Syrian-Lebanese Nationalist Agreement Viewed**
*JN101836 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1720 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Telephone dispatch by Monte Carlo Radio correspondent in Damascus, Louis Faris]

[Text] An important development took place today on the level of the Lebanese arena and also on the level of the Palestinian arena. The Lebanese National Salvation Front announced that it met with the Syrian leaders to guarantee security and stability in Al-Biqa', in particular, and for safeguarding the Syrian forces security in the area in general.

The front did its best to have the Syrian command issue directives to halt Palestinian internecine fighting in the Al-Biqa' arena. Thus, a meeting was held between the National Salvation Front and Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, and another meeting with Syrian Chief of Staff General Hikmat ash-Shihabi, and a third meeting with Ahmad Jibril and Nimr Salih. As a result of these meetings, instructions were given to assist the Lebanese people in restricting this internecine fighting [word indistinct] in Ba'labakk and to close all the offices of thePalestinian resistance factions in Ba'labakk, without any exceptions.

Instructions were also given today to close all the offices, remove armed manifestations and the armed elements, and transfer them outside the Lebanese cities and villages, including Ba'labakk, to a distance not less than 10 km.

In its statement, the Lebanese National Salvation Front said that its meeting with Abu Salih [Nimr Salih] and Ahmad Jibril produced positive results and that the two Palestinian leaders sincerely desire to halt the fighting and to settle matters within Fatah through dialogue.

The front's statement added that a political discussion was held on the circumstances of the internecine fighting and that views were identical: accusing Yasir 'Arafat of trying, through the continuation of the fighting, to depict the fighting as being one among the Palestinians and the Syrians, and that this would benefit 'Arafat on the Arab and international level. The front's statement also said that the delegations and committees which had been formed by the PLO and the PLO Central Council are information delegations serving Yasir 'Arafat's interests with the purpose of maintaining the impression that what is taking place within the Fatah movement is a Palestinian-Syrian dispute so as to peddle the U.S. solution in the region, as the statement claims.

The Fatah opposition command today mourned three of its men who were killed when their car exploded in Hawsh al-Harimah yesterday morning. The command called for alertness and caution topward the sedition schemes. Fatah opposition spokesman Jihad Salih, in a statement to our radio, denied reports that Colonel Abu Musa, the military commander of the opposition, is now under arrest in Damascus. Jihad Salih said that these reports are being disseminated by the organs of the hostile forces.

At the invitation of PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, a delegation from the Fatah opposition command, comprising Abu Salih, Qadri [Samih Quwayq], Abu Majdi, 'Abdallah Hasan, Sakhr Darwish, and Mahmud al-Labadi (who recently joined the dissidents), have visited the PDRY to discuss ways of confronting the hostile schemes in the region.

This is the first time that a delegation from the Fatah opposition command has paid an official visit abroad.

## SPA: OAPEC Oil Ministers Hold Meeting

*LD101038 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1010 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] At-Ta'if, 10 Aug (SPA) — The meetings of the oil ministers of the OAPEC countries opened this morning in At-Ta'if to discuss the procedural bill of the judicial body set up by the organization and to discuss a number of subjects connected with developing relations among the member states.

Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Ahmad Zaki Yamani delivered a short speech opening the meetings, on behalf of the government of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, welcoming the Arab ministers and expressing his hope for these meetings to succeed and overcome the difficulties hindering their success..

The sixth extraordinary meeting of the OAPEC oil ministers ended this afternoon.

A brief press statement noted that the ministers approved the judicial body of the organization.

The ministers also expressed their gratitude to the Kingdom for hosting this meeting and for the warm reception and hospitality during the meeting.

### Ministers Discuss Judicial Body

*LD101737 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1018 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Excerpt] At-Ta'if [no date as received] — The OAPEC petroleum ministers, or their delegates started an extraordinary meeting here today to approve the procedural bill for the OAPEC judicial body.

The GCC Petroleum ministers will also hold a meeting here this evening.

The OAPEC meting was chaired by Saudi Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Affairs, Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani.

The petroleum ministers, or their delegates, of Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, Iraq, UAE, Syria, Tunisia, Algeria, and Libya will also participate in the meeting.

Official sources of the ministerial meeting told KUNA here today that the conference will discuss the only item on the agenda, the procedural bill of the judicial body of the organization, and approve its final form.

The formation of the judicial body was announced in 1980, and it commenced its work in 1981.

The judicial body has a compulsory and optional jurisdiction in addition to its consultative competence, which it practices in the field of legal issues submitted to it by the OAPEC ministers.

The judicial body specializes in examining disputes that arise among the OAPEC countries in the field of petroleum activity within the activities of the organization and that do not concern the territorial sovereignty of any of the member-countries.

The decisions of the body are considered final, binding,and conclusive for each side in the dispute. The judicial body has intrinsic executive powers in the regions of the member- countries.

The only complaint that the body has examined since its formation was one submitted by Iraq against Syria because it prevented Iraq's petroleum export from passing through pipes on Syrian territories to the Mediterranean.

### Ministers Adopt Procedural Bill

*LD101116 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1039 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] At-Ta'if, 10 Aug (KUNA) — The OAPEC has announced that the ministers of the organization have adopted the procedural bill of the OAPEC judicial body.

A press statement issued by OAPEC here today at the end of the ministers meeting, which began this morning, said that the ministerial council adopted the procedural bill of OAPEC's judicial body.

Very senior petroleum sources here today told KUNA that all the member states voted for adopting the procedural bill with the exception of Syria which voted against the decision.

The sources did not explain Syria's opposition, however it is believed that it was due to Iraqi complaints raised against Syria for preventing Iraqi oil to pass through Syrian territory.

## Next OAPEC Meeting To Be Held 25 Nov in Kuwait

*LD101317 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1155 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] At-Ta'if 10 Aug (SPA) — The general secretary of OAPEC, Ali Utayqah, announced that the forthcoming meeting of the organization is to be held 25 November in the state of Kuwait.

He mentioned in a statement to SPA that the OAPEC has decided to have the subject of prices and production debated within OPEC, where all world producers would be present.

Utayqah pointed out that the OAPEC meeting, during which the procedural bill of the judicial body was approved, was cordial and the spirit of understanding prevailed.

He added that the Syrian-Iraqi dispute about the flow of Iraqi oil through Syrian territory was not among the subjects of this meeting, and this subject has come to be under the jurisdiction of the judicial body.

It is to be remembered the judicial body which includes nine Arab judiciary is considered the first Arab judicial body to arbitrate in disputes among the Arab states members of the organization and between these states and the petroleum companies.

**GCC Session Chairman on Omani Delegate's Departure**
*LD102054 Riyadh SPA in English 1925 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] At- Ta'if, Saudi Arabia, Aug 10 (SPA) — Oil ministers from the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) ended here tonight the first session of their sixth meeting.

After the meeting, Bahraini Development and Industry Minister and its current chairman Yusuf ash-Shirawi said the ministers would resume their deliberations tomorrow morning to complete discussion on subjects of the agenda.

After tomorrow's session, the ministers will issue a communique on the outcome of subjects which came up for discussion.

In reply to a question as to why Omani Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister Sa'id Ahmad ash-Shanfari left the session before its final end, Ash-Shirawi said the Omani minister had some commitments in his country.

He added that Ash-Shanfari attended part of discussions on some studies carried by the GCC states on the prospects of setting up some projects in Oman.

"Moreover, Ash-Shanfari left the meeting after reviewing these studies," he said.

Ash-Shirawi said projects in Oman related to the prospects of setting up a modern oil refinery which could refine the crude oil as well as manufacture oil products at reasonable international prices.

Today's session was opened by Ash-Shirawi and later it was held in closed doors.

The Council is made up of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain and Oman.

## GULF AFFAIRS

### GCC To Discuss Oil Coordination System

*LD101513 Riyadh SPA in English 1219 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] At-Ta'if, Saudi Arabia, Aug 10, SPA — Oil Ministers from the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) in a meeting starting here later today will discuss the formulation of a system for complete coordination in the petroleum field for the council states, Bahraini Development and Industry Minister Yusuf Ahmad Ash-Shirawi said here today.

Ash-Shirawi, who arrived in the summer resort capital yesterday to attend the meeting, said there was a need to have petroleum reserves for the GCC states which could enable them to supply each other in the event of an emergency. He added that the GCC oil ministers would discuss the prospects of setting up an integrated gas network, linking the region similar in line with industrialised nations.

"The network will guarantee the safety of providing energy to electric stations in the GCC states," Ash-Shirawi said.

The Ministers will review refinery projects, particularly those relating to joint projects linking the infrastructure in the GCC states, Ash-Shirawi said.

He added that they would discuss subjects submitted by the council on some studies and financial affairs relating to the unified economic agreement.

The Bahraini minister said the meeting was an emergency one to finalise the formation of the judicial council.

The Council is made up of Saudi Arabia, The United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman.

## KUWAIT

### Libya To Be Backed Against External Threat

*LD101237 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1209 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] Kuwait 10 Aug (KUNA) — Kuwait today affirmed its stand by the side of any Arab country against any external aggression.

This was announced by the Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Foreign Minister, and Minister of Information Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir after he received Libyan Ambassador Husni Salih al-Mudeer at his office at the Ministry of Information before midday today.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said that the discussion with the ambassador during the meeting concentrated on the American naval exercises in the Mediterranean close to Libyan shores.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad stressed that Kuwait's stand is definitely with any Arab country against any aggression that it could be exposed to by a foreign side.

He added that "Kuwait as an Arab country without any doubt, has fraternal and sympathetic feelings with any sister country exposed to external aggression or provocation."

He went on to say "however we hope that matter between sister Libya and America would not reach confrontation stage.

### Foreign Minister Receives PLO's Az-Za'nun

*LD101745 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1222 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] Kuwait, 10 Aug (KUNA) — Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and of Information, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, received at his office in the Ministry of Information at noon today, Salim Az-Za'nun, Fatah Central Committee member and deputy chairman of the PNC, and 'Awni Battas, the organization's representative in Kuwait.

After the meeting, Az-Za'nun stated to the press that he and Battas briefed Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad on the Palestinian Central Council's meetings.

He said:— We also conveyed to him a verbal message from the latest Fatah movement Central Committee meeting in Tunis.

Also they exchanged opinions concerning the situation in Al-Biqa'.

Az-Za'nun said that Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad affirmed Kuwait's continuing its moves for restoring normal relations between Syria and the PLO. He also stressed its firm position in supporting the Palestinian issue and preserving the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Answering a question by KUNA, Az-Az'nun said that the extended reconciliation committee, formed recently by the Central Council of 18 members, headed by Ibrahim Bakr, will commence its work next monday.

He said that its principal mission is to meet the Syrian officials to work toward restoring relations between Syria and the organization to their normal course.

Concerning possibilities for achieving a positive result on this issue, Az-Za'nun pointed out that the speech of the pro-Syria as-Sa'iqah organization representative during the Central Council meetings was positive and good, and "we think that it expresses a desire to help in solving the existing disputes...and to helping the council's delegation in its mission."

The Palestinian official explained that the reason for the Ahmad Jibril-led Popular Front General Command's position "is due to its ties with Libya." He said that the nonattendance of this front at the Central Council meetings was due to the fear of exposure, condemnation, and criticism, "especially as Ahmad Jibril is the one who is leading the operation in Al-Biqa' using Libyan weapons."

He said: "Those who use evil have to face the consequences." He pointed out that there are now sharp divisions within the Front General Command, whether at the Political Bureau level

or its base...large number of the front's cadres have split from it because of the position of its leadership, which is trying to destroy the PLO.

He confirmed that since the Central Council meeting there has been adherence to the cease-fire in Al-Biqa'..."We consider this to be a huge gain because our main concern is saving Palestinian blood and leaving the rest of the problems to the democratic dialogue."

### AL-WATAN Raps U.S. Military Maneuvers

*GF101900 Manama WAKH in English 1650 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Manama, 10 Aug (WAKH) — The Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Watan daily commented on the joint U.S. -Egyptian maneuvers* "Bright Star 83" scheduled to start Wednesday and U.S. plans to form 5 divisions under the allegation of defending the Gulf oil fields against any potential Soviet attack.

The paper noted that the American maneuvers had coincided with statements made by Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Affairs Minister Kamal Hasan Ali about the oil fields and dangers posing on the Gulf, which indicated that the Gulf is the target and the Soviets are the danger both sides tried to put it.

The U.S neglects the fact that Arab Gulf states had repeatedly announced their capability to defend their territories and oil, and that they had spent too much to boost their military capabilities.

The paper noted that the conflict during the past decade was over who should maintain the upper hand in petroleum affairs, the small oil producing states or the big countries who are consumers of that commodity.

The paper concluded by suggesting that the U.S. is preparing its troops, concentrating its fleets and spending billions of dollars to maintain the upper hand in that issue and in order to by ready for rapid intervention in case any rebellious symptoms appear.

### ARAB TIMES on Finance Minister Resignation

*GF101135 Kuwait Arab Times in English 9 Aug 83 p 1*

[Excerpt] Kuwait's finance minister has resigned. He said he hopes someone else will be able to deal with the Manakh crisis.

'Abd al-Latif Yusuf al-Hamad submitted his resignation after a meeting with HH the Crown Prince. An amiri decree was later issued giving the oil minister, Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah, responsibility for financial affairs.

Al-Hamad had been dealing with the Manakh crisis until problems arose several months ago. The oil and commerce ministers with ministry officials then took over, and it was noted that Al-Hamad did not attend this week's meetings of the National Assembly's legal committee which discussed the new draft law to deal with the crisis.

## OMAN

### Minister Returns From GCC Oil Ministers Meeting

*GF110806 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0630 GMT 11 Aug 83*

[Text] Muscat, 11 Aug (WAKH) — Omani Petroleum and Minerals Minister Sa'id Ahmad ash-Shanfari returned to Muscat yesterday evening after leading his country's delegation to the meeting of the GCC petroleum ministers which opened in At-Ta'if yesterday.

Upon his return, Mr ash-Shanfari said that the meeting was dominated by an atmosphere of mutual understanding and that it has adopted several resolutions, including the decision to continue to study the economic viability of the refinery project that is planned to be built in the Sultanate of Oman.

He also noted what was adopted concerning the construction of a petroleum pipeline that runs through Omani territories and links the GCC countries. He said it has been agreed to conduct preliminary studies on this project.

About the use of natural gas in the GCC states, he said its uses in water desalination plants and power generation plants were discussed. He added that the ministers also discussed the current international position of the oil market, the permanent agreements among the officials of GCC countries' national oil companies, and strategic oil reserves, in addition to discussing a report pertaining to the importation of potable water in oil tankers that return empty to the Gulf provided that the GCC General Secretariat prepares a study on this issue.

As to whether there is an intention to raise the current prices of oil, he said: There is no intention to do so and prices will remain as they are now.

## SAUDI ARABIA

### Riyadh Radio Comments on Cabinet Session

*GF101830 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Analysis by 'Abdallah al-Khurayif]

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz opened the Cabinet session which was chaired by him yesterday with a comprehensive explanation of the results of the meetings which his majesty recently held with a number of Arab and senior foreign officials and envoys who were present in At-Ta'if at different times this week, among whom as information minister noted were: Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy Kuwaiti prime minister and foreign minister; Adnan Kafaoglu, Turkish finance minister; 'Amir Khammash, minister of the Jordanian royal court; Robert McFarlane, the U.S. President's special envoy to the Middle East; 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr, YAR foreign minister; and Salim Ahmad Salim, Tanzanian foreign minister. During their visits a number of them delivered to his majesty the king messages from their countries' leaders.

Certainly those visits were not a coincidence and were not a result of routine scheduling. The events and the developments in the Arab region which took a quick and surprising nature resulted in these visits and messages based on the efficient and effective role which has been assigned to this country's leadership, in all the Arab, Islamic and international arenas. It is based on firm principles and a balanced policy, the goal of which is justice and fairness, free from abuses and bargains, which in the past harmed the fateful Arab issue more than it served it. If, while evaluating those visits, they vary in significance and goals, they are all the same when they are directed toward the country of leadership and true beliefs.

There is an awareness in all the Arab and Islamic problem areasof the extent of the Saudi sincerity to solve those problems in a positive manner. Caused by the recent disunity and destruction which gave their enemies the green light to abuse their dignity and wealth, as well as to eagerly continue their practices, these problems burden the Arab and Islamic nations. This, in the Arab and Islamic framework, while referring to foreigners, out of their belief that the firm and stable Saudi stand on the Middle East issue and its branches will always be the strong obstacle against any onesided solution which does not recognize the Palestinian people's issue, which is the concerned party in the Palestinian issue, as well as Lebanon's sovereignty, which should be given a chance to become as it was; free and Arab, which has the right to self-determination and its legitimate authority. [sentence as heard]

As a confirmation of this, His Majesty King Fahd briefed the Cabinet on the Kingdom's stance toward every issue which was discussed during his majesty's meetings. He affirmed the continuation of the efforts exerted by the Kingdom in order to achieve peace in the Middle East, eliminate the current differences among some Arab brothers, regardless of difficulties, out of a belief that Arab unity and achievement of its solidarity is an indispensable condition in facing the problems imposed on some parts of the Arab region because of the Zionist presence in those parts. The Kingdom affirms and believes this is a must and requires persistent work to purify the Arab atmosphere and eliminate the dirt which causes its pollution.

## Riyadh Views 'Stumbling' of McFarlane's Mission

*LD102243 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Commentary by Husayn al-Askari]

[Text] Lebanon has reaffirmed its rejection of all partial withdrawals of non-Lebanese forces on its soil amid indications that the American envoy's endeavors have not achieved any results.

The stumbling of the mission of the Robert McFarlane, the American envoy, and his inability to put his foot on a firm ground as a starting point for his efforts are due to the fact that the ideas he submitted contained nothing new. Their content remained the same, even if the method of their submission has changed.

Some observers say that the replacement of the American envoy does not mean that anything new with regard to the withdrawal of the non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon will be submitted to the parties in the conflict. Hence, observers do not expect the American envoy to achieve anything and believe that the main cause for this is that there are basics that have to date been partially ignored by the United States. This strongly prevents the American move from being successful. Among the basics to be considered is the interests of the Arab nation, which is the fundamentally owner of the right that Israel has been violating and continues to violate.

Yet the Arabs are being asked to assist — directly or indirectly — in consecrating the gains that Israel wanted to impose by force. This makes it seem very unlikely that the American efforts will succeed in finding a reconciliatory formula without dealing with these basics the Arabs cannot sacrifice these basics and allow their enemy to get all that it wants.

It is clear that all progress has been and is still on the Israeli side. It is natural for Israel to accept the American proposals as long as Tel Aviv continues to feel that these proposals serve its interests and consecrate what it strives to hold on to as a result of its invasion of Lebanon. Thus, the Lebanon's fears of partial withdrawals from its land find their justifications in the feeling that the Israeli enemy gets all it wants at the expense of Lebanon, in particular, and the basics that the Arabs cannot concede, in general.

## 'AN-NADWAH' Scores on U.S. Security Council Veto

[Text] Riyadh, 6 Aug (SPA) — *'An-Nadwah'* dedicates its editorial to the American veto. It says that the United States is not as keen on the friendship of the Arab nation or on its vital interests in the region as it claims through its media and senior officials.

The paper stresses that anyone who is keen on the friendship of independent free peoples cannot take toward issues of destiny stances similar to the American stance, the most recent of which occurred at the UN Security Council last Wednesday, when Washington used the veto against the draft of a resolution submitted by the Arab group at the United Nations condemning Zionist practices against Arabs in the occupied territories, to wit, the barbaric attack carried out by a gang of Zionists with the support of the Zionist government against the Islamic University of Hebron in the occupied West Bank.

*'An-Nadwah'* says that Washington should be the first to know that this Zionist arrogance started to escalate because it did not find anyone to deter it till now, and because it found the political and military support and aid of the superpowers of the world.

It ends by saying that if the Arab nation is expressing its concern over American support of Israel, it is because of the prior knowledge that America is the only country that can stop Israeli arrogance and force this entity to accept the international efforts for a just and permanent peace in the Middle East. This aim will not be achieved as long as there is someone who supports aggression and stands by it justifying its faults and crimes against the rights of the Arabs.

### Riyadh Radio Comments on Afghanistan War

*GF101736 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Analysis by 'Abdallah Al-Khurayif]

[Excerpts] The military situation in Afghanistan has taken a new path in the national interest for which the Afghan Muslim mujahidins are struggling through their declared confrontation with the Soviet invaders and their Afghan agent supporters who are maintaining their shaky rule over the Muslim Afghanistan through Soviet protection and aid. The recent military operations proved the ability of the mujahidin to stand against the Soviet military forces.

The issue this time might seem different because the continuous defeats of the Soviet and Karmal troops forces one of two choices; either to surrender and acknowledge defeat and full, official withdrawal or escalate the confrontation, which will necessitate additions to the Soviet troops operating there. The question is not only how but how many in light of the continuous human losses inflicted by the mujahidins on the ranks of their enemies.

If the Soviet proposal to extend the cease-fire is one of these two choices then this does not mean more than giving the Soviets another opportunity to further distribute their spies among the ranks of the Afghan resistance in the north where many such spies have been discovered and executed. The big fight for which both sides are preparing is bound to take place. As political observers have noted, it is important psychologically because it will actually determine which of the two sides, the Soviets or the Afghan resistance, will achieve a victory following the first real cease-fire to which both fighting sides in Afghanistan have acknowledged since the entrance of the Soviet forces a few years ago.

There is an important development favoring the mujahidin in their resistance. This is the split between the two Marxist parties: the ruling Parcham Party and the Khalq Party, which calls for Babrak Karmal's resignation, giving up power and having Soviet forces withdraw from Afghan territories. Thus, the traditional enmity between the Khalq Party and the Islamic revolution and the division of this party and its move toward opposing the Soviet presence in Afghanistan is regarded as an effective split in the Soviet military and ideological occupation of Muslim Afghanistan. It is also a moral victory which gives the Islamic resistance greater momentum to continue its resistance.

### YAR Foreign Minister Arrives in Jidda 8 August

*LD081122 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1100 GMT 8 Aug 83*

[Excerpts] Jidda, 8 Aug (SPA) — YAR Foreign Minister 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr arrived in Jidda at noon today for a visit to the Kingdom. The Yemeni official told SPA on arrival that he bears a message for His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz from Yemeni President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih connected with bilateral relations and consultations on Arab conditions in particular in these circumstances, which require an exchange of viewpoints.

#### Meets With Prince Sa'ud

*LD091235 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1145 GMT 9 Aug 83*

[Excerpt] At-ta'if, 9 Aug (SPA) — Today His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, met with the YAR Foreign Minister 'Ali Lutfi Ath-Thawr. During the meeting they discussed a number of issues related to the present Arab situation and bilateral relations between the two countries.

### King Fahd Receives Minister

*LD091848 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Aug 83*

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd Ibn 'Abd Al-'Aziz, today, in his majesty's palace in At-Ta'if at 2030 received the foreign minister of the Yemen Arab Republic, 'Ali Lutfi Ath-Thawr, who handed his majesty a message from His Excellency Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, the YAR president. Present were His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister and YAR ambassador to the Kingdom.

### King Fahd Receives Omani Oil Minister

*GF101540 Jidda Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received at his office at At-Ta'if today Sa'id Ahmad Ash-Shanfari, Omani minister of petroleum and minerals. The meeting was attended by Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral affairs.

### Tanzanian Foreign Minister Concludes Visit

#### Departs Jidda

*LD102245 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] The Tanzanian Foreign Minister left Jidda this evening at the end of his visit to the Kingdom which lasted several days. He was seen off at the airport by Foreign Under Secretary for Political Affairs 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Mansuri and a number of Foreign Ministry officials.

#### Saudi-Tanzanian Communique Issued

*LD102042 Riyadh SPA in English 1930 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] Jidda, AUG 10 — (SPA) — Tanzanian and Saudi Arabia have reaffirmed their commitment to strengthen bilateral relations, especially in economic, cultural and trade as well as tourism fields.

A joint communique issued here tonight at the end of five-day visit to the Kingdom by Tanzanian Foreign Affairs Minister Salim Ahmad Salim, said the two sides reviewed international issues of mutual concern such as the Middle East question, the Iraq-Iran war, the situation in the Western Sahara, the Chad problem and the Horn of Africa.

It added that the two sides had identical views on most of the issues that had come up for discussion.

The Tanzanian minister's visit to the Kingdom has opened up new vistas of understanding and cooperation between the two countries, which are linked with old ties of religion, culture and history, the communique said.

The communique said the two sides reaffirmed their desire to foster cooperation in economic, trade, tourism and cultural fields.

The two sides agreed to continue dialogue and cooperation since they decided to establish diplomatic relations at non-resident ambassadorial level for the current moment, it added.

"In the framewok of economic cooperation, a delegation from the Saudi Fund for Development will visit Tanzania which was welcomed by the Tanzanian side," the communique said.

It added that the Tanzanian side considered the visit of the delegation as a "fruitful and positive initiative."

Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal accepted an invitation by his Tanzanian counterpart to visit Tanzania at a date to be fixed later.

During his stay in the Kingdom, Mr Salim was received by HM King Fahd.

**Riyadh Comments on 'Arafat's TV Interview**

*GF091934 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 9 Aug 83*

[Analysis by Samir Habib Baksh]

[Text] In an interview with the Austrian television yesterday evening, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat announced that the PLO intends to present a proposition to hold a comprehensive discussion on the Middle East problem at the Security Council, on the basis of the Arab peace plan, which was approved by the recent Fes summit. This announcement stresses two significant matters, which are: First, since its approval by the Fes summit, the Arab peace plan became the key to peace in the Middle East, the implementation of which will achieve just, permanent, and comprehensive peace in the region. Second, the PLO, under Mr 'Arafat's leadership, continues and insists on its stance on the means of just peace in the region, despite the minor differences among some of the Palestinian resistance factions.

We should point out that the Arab nation hopes that the mediation committee which was formed by the Palestinian Central Council recently — in coordination with the six-man Palestinian mediation committee — is successful in its mission. Its mission first is to solve the dispute inside Fatah, particularly since clashes between Mr 'Arafat's followers and the dissidents in Al-Biqa' valley are becoming serious, as a result of the escalation in fighting. The second aspect of its mission is to solve the Syrian-Palestinian dispute, because the Arab nation is currently in great need of eliminating its differences and uniting its ranks in order to confront the challenges imposed on the Arab arena, foremost of which is the Zionist challenge, particularly when Israel is the beneficiary in any dispute in the arena and is trying to distract the Arab nation from resuming the just peace efforts in the region, which were unanimously approved by the Arabs and which have received international support. Israel does not want peace and is trying to achieve its expansionist plans in the region. Thus, we must not provide Israel with any opportunities and we must work on various Arab levels and through various legitimate means to confront the Zionist plans and achieve just, permanent, and comprehensive peace in this region which has suffered for a long time from the Israeli occupation.

**Riyadh on Duties of Iranian Pilgrims**

*LD092354 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Aug 83*

[Excerpts] It is one of the most imperative duties of the government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to fulfill the role with which God honored it, that of serving the guests of His ancient house and the visitors of Muhammad, His noble Prophet. When the government of the Kingdom honors the trust, preserves it, and carries out its duty to that trust with all sincerity, loyalty and devotion, this means only one thing, that this responsibility continues and will remain, with God's help and might, a source of pride to this nation that gave and continues to give unstingily and magnanimously in order to facilitate for the pilgrims to the Holy Kaaba the performance of their rituals with ease and in security and tranquility.

Naturally, pilgrims from Iran are among those who arrive to perform the rituals of the hajj and they find, like others, every care and attention. At a recent press conference given by his excellency the minister of pilgrimage affairs and awqaf, he confirmed these points and indicated that the government of the Kingdom continues with all sincerity and devotion to secure the confort of pilgrims to the Holy Kaaba and the best facilities and satisfaction with those facilities. This obligation is not new or extraordinary; rather it is a basic rule and firm policy that the Government of Saudi Arabia has implemented and will continue to implement.

At a meeting held recently between a Saudi delegation led by his excellency the minister of pilgrimage affairs and awqaf and an Iranian delegation, both sides agreed on the measures concerning the welcoming of the Iranian pilgrims for this year's pilgrimage season and making available all the means necessary for their sustenance, transport, and stay. The leader of the Iranian delegation expressed gratitude and satisfaction at the efforts made by the government in the service of the pilgrims. He also expressed adherence to all the regulations and orders in force in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. There was total agreement on all the measures that correspond with what the Government of the Kingdom makes available and provides to the pilgrims from the other sister Islamic states.

However, what has caused astonishment among informational and political quarters in the Islamic and Arab world is the reports in the Iranian media in the past weeks to the effect that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is placing obstacles to prevent the pilgrims of Iran from carrying out their religious duty.

Everybody in the Kingdom and in many Islamic capitals has condemned these unjust campaigns, as was expressed by the comprehensive report issued by his royal highness the minister of interior. All responsible sources in the Kingdom are unanimous that the administrations in charge of the hajj extend every welcome to the Iranian pilgrim, like his Muslim brother from any country, and arrange for him all the facilities and secure for him all the means of comfort. If he comes as a pilgrim heading for the ancient house to perform his religious duty, adhering to all the regulations of the Kingdom, he is welcome by all and all complications will be removed. But if he comes for another purpose or for political or demonstrative purposes, the security authorities have undertaken, as was stated in the statement by the Ministry of Interior, not to show any leniency at all.

All this comes within the context of the feeling by the Government of the Kingdom of its duties toward the guests of God, whose security and safety constitute the most pressing responsibility, a responsibility that the Government of the Kingdom and the security authorities of this country shoulder. They do not accept that anyone should be outside its framework, because the freedom of the performance of the rituals of the hajj and the exercise of everyday activities end at the boundary of the security operation. This is the bare fact about all that concerns the performance by the Iranian pilgrims of the hajj rituals and they are not exempted from what is being done in relations to all pilgrims. Almighty God has truly said: Let there be no obscenity, nor wickedness, nor wrangling, in the hajj.

### Finance Minister Leaves for New Delhi

*GF091522 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 9 Aug 83*

[Text] Finance and National Economy Minister Muhammad Aba al-Khayl left for New Delhi today, leading a Saudi delegation which will participate in the first session of the joint Saudi-Indian committee which will begin its meeting there tomorrow, Wednesday.

During its 2-day meeting, the committee will discuss issues pertaining to cooperation between the two countries in economic, trade, agricultural, health, telecommunications, and technological spheres.

The Saudi side participating in this session includes a number of officials from various government departments.

### Second TV Channel To Begin Transmission 12 August

*LD102325 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2230 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] A Saudi Ministry of Information spokesman has stated that, on the directive of His Majesty King Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, it has been decided, with God's will, to begin the experimental period of transmission of the second television channel as of 1900 [1600 GMT] Friday, 12 August, 1983. All details pertaining to the channel will be announced at the beginning of the transmission, with God's will.

## UAE

### AL-KHALIJ Assails 'U.S. Interference' in Gulf

*GF101616 Ash-Shariqah Al-Khalij in Arabic 10 Aug 83 PP 1, 14*

[Editorial: "Who will Stop the U.S. Military Interference in the Gulf?"]

[Excerpts] It seems that the United States is getting ready for military interference in the Arabian Gulf in order to protect the oilfields under the traditional pretext of protecting these fields from the Soviet threat, although the defacto situation indicates — particularly with the interference of well-known international powers in the Iraqi-Iranian war — that the expected U.S. military interference is coming to tackle emergency or extraordinary cases.

The formation of a new military command for the Rapid Deployment Force [RDF] and the holding of NATO maneuvers a few weeks ago in addition to the current maneuvers of the RDF in vital areas of the Arab world prove that the U.S. aggressive intentions in the Arab world — and in the Gulf in particular — are being implemented.

Have the Gulf countries missed the opportunity to avert the disaster of U.S. military interference in the area, the waters, and the airspaces of these countries? We believe the Arabian Gulf countries still have the opportunity to prevent this disaster. This opportunity can be attained through quick action by all regional countries which should announce that this region is not subject to international interference in any form.This should be followed by a high-level meeting in order to solve any differences based on the logic of respecting the sovereignty of all the Gulf countries and respecting their rights to establish their political regimes in accordance with the desire of their peoples.

Through adoption of this formula we can rebuff to any interference by any foreign power in the affairs of the Gulf. Without this formula our sovereignty, our lives, our wealth,and our national security will be threatened.

### PDRY Deputy Prime Minister Arrives for 3-day Visit

#### Brings Message

*GF101200 Doha QNA in Arabic 0955 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 Aug (QNA) — Mr Anis Yahya Ahmad, PDRY deputy prime minister, arrived in Abu Dhabi from New Delhi today for a 3-day visit to the UAE. The PDRY official told the QNA correspondent in Abu Dhabi that he was carrying a message to UAE president Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan from PDRY chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on bilateral relations and the current Arab situation.

### President Receives PDRY Message

*GF111008 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0910 GMT 11 Aug 83*

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 11 Aug (WAKH) — UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a verbal message from PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on bilateral relations.

The message was delivered by PDRY Deputy Prime Minister Anis Hasan Yahya during his meeting with President Zayid today.

## PDRY

### Aden Radio Denounces U.S. Maneuvers in Region

*GF101910 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[News and Comment by Ja'far 'Aydarus]

[Excerpts] In its regular session chaired by Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Cabinet reaffirmed yesterday that denunciation statements are not satisfactory regarding the dangerous U.S. maneuvers of the so-called RDF in various Arab countries and particularly in the region surrounding the territorial waters and borders of the PDRY. The Cabinet affirmed that at a time when the PDRY and the peaceful powers in the region are making honest and constructive efforts to normalize relations between the countries in our region and maintain stability and security, these maneuvers challenge these efforts. They are an attempt to impose U.S. hegemony and a military presence in our region and to pose a radical threat to the sovereignty of our country and its social regime. Thus it is clear that the dangers are extremely serious and this cannot be resisted solely by stateements of (?denunciation) which have no effect. All the sides and concerned powers should shoulder their responsibilities so that these maneuvers are not continued and they should not (?allow) the hostile U.S. military policy in our region to ruin relations in the region and practice blackmail in order to foil the region's erforts for normalization, peace, and cooperation.

We in the PDRY can resist and shoulder more than the others if instability is imposed on our region our people will defend their national territories, achievements,and progress. We have experience from the long years of besiegement and acts of sabotage and aggression which we resisted and we are capable of dealing with all these circumstances again.

## YAR

### DPRK Vice Premier Chong Chun-ki Visits San'a

#### Sees Deputy Prime Minister

*GF061334 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Aug 83*

[Text] Dr Hasan Muhammad Makki, deputy prime minister for financial and economic affairs and member of the Standing Committee, this morning received Mr Chong Chun-ki DPRK vice premier, and his accompanying delegation who are currently visiting the country. Bilateral relations were discussed during the meeting.

Brother 'Ali Lutfi Ath-Thwar, foreign minister and member of the Standing Committee, reviewed with the DPRK vice premier bilateral relations and the means to bolster them during his meeting with him today.

#### Meets With Officials

*GF071950 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Aug 83*

[Text] Judge 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, vice president, chairman of the Constituent People's Assembly and member of the Standing Committee met today with Chong Chun-ki, DPRK vice premier, who is currently visiting the republic.

During the meeting which was attended by the DPRK ambassador in San'a, the two sides discussed bilateral relations and means of strengthening them.

Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, vice president, member of the Standing Committee and chairman of the supreme council for reconstructing the quake-stricken areas, met today with the DPRK vice premier. They discussed bilateral relations and the country in reconstructing the earthquake-stricken areas. The meeting was attended by So Chong-won, the DPRK ambassador in San'a'.

#### Concludes Visit

*GF081302 Doha QNA in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Aug 83*

[Text] San'a', 8 Aug (QNA) — DPRK Vice Premier Chong Chun-ki left San'a' for his country today after a 5-day visit to the YAR. The DPRK official held talks during this visit with YAR officials on bilateral relations.

**Mubarak, Aides Discuss Libya, Foreign Policy**
*NC101436 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] President Husni Mubarak this morning convened a meting in Al-'Urubah Palace. It was attended by Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din; Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali; Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and defense minister; and Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the presidential office for political affairs.

After the meeting that lasted 2 and 1/2 hours, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali stated that several issues had been discussed, including the Chadian issue, about which Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah submitted a detailed report. This report referred to the Libyan aerial and ground interventions that constitute a serious state of affairs, that conflict with the all agreements pertaining to the United Nations or the OAU, and that constitute an act of aggression perpetrated by one African state against another African state.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said: Egypt condemns foreign intervention. Moreover, it hopes Libya will understand that this action does not benefit the cause of liberation and that Egypt supports Hissein Habre's government.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali added: Also at this meeting, a review was made of U.S. efforts that have been and are being exerted by U.S. envoy McFarlane in the course of his numerous visits and of the information that reaches us via diplomatic channels on the Lebanese crisis. Furthermore, a review was made of the current Arab state of affairs as well as of the Arab states' need for a unified stance on their issues, in addition to a discussion of the fateful issues to which the Arab nation is now being subjected.

Answering a question about the date of the U.S. envoy's visit to Cairo, Kamal Hasan 'Ali mentioned that no date has as yet been set in view of the fact that the envoy has again returned to Beirut from Saudi Arabia.

Asked whether Egypt is playing a mediation role between Libya and Chad, he announced that Egypt is not effecting any special mediation between the two countries. Egypt leaves this mediation to the OAU so that it will discharge its duty toward the Libyan intervention in Chad.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali also announced that contacts have long since been going on between Egypt and the Arab states and that these contacts are being held within the context of consultations about the present situation and about Arab issues.

Answering a question about the Iraq-Iran war, Kamal Hasan 'Ali mentioned that Egypt regrets the intensification of the situation on the Iraq-Iran border and that Egypt has repeatedly urged the two sides to halt this exhaustion of the two states' potential. He also emphasiz3d that Iran's continued heightening of tension on the Iraq-Iran front does not promote the existing mediation, whether that undertaken by the UN secretary general, the Islamic group, or the nonaligned states. He called for halting these conflicts so that the two leaderships will be given the opportunity to resume a constructive dialogue to end this war.

Asked about the Bright Star maneuvers, he said: A Defense Ministry military spokesman will be following the activities connected with the maneuvers that were scheduled to begin today.

In answering another question, Kamal Hasan 'Ali stated that contacts exist and continue between Egypt and Iraq and that Economy Minister Dr Mustafa as-Sa'id will make a visit to Baghdad on Saturday. This visit will be followed by other visits by Egyptian officials to return visits by Iraqi officials to Egypt.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali also announced that contacts are continuing on the Lebanese issue and that Egypts' efforts to achieve a settlement continue. He added that, furthermore, contacts are being made with the PLO, and the PLO is present in Egypt [al-munazzamah nawjudah fi misr].

Kamal Hasan 'Ali answered a question about whether contacts have been held between the Egyptian foreign minister and the foreign minister of Central America [waziri kharijiyati amirika al-wustah] on the statements connected with the settlements that Israel is establishing. He announced that, prior to the voting on the Security Council resolution that was sponsored by Jordan, contacts had been held and letters had been exchanged between him and the U.S. secretary [of state]. The process of dismantling the settlements is the core of the differences between us and the United States. Kamal Hasan 'Ali noted that the United States holds the view that the subject of leaving the settlements or of dismantling them depends on the autonomy negotiations and on other frameworks such as the Reagan initiative or as part of the former U.S.-Egyptian-Israeli agreement. Ali noted that any democratic [as heard] change in the West Bank runs counter to the UN Charter and to the Geneva covenant and that it is imperative that the settlements be dismantled.

**AL-AHRAM Views Libyan Involvement in Chad**
*PM101915 Cairo Al-Ahram in Arabic 9 Aug 83 p 7*

[Editorial: "The Libyan Regime's Adventures"]

[Text] The Libyan regime is wrong if it thinks that its aggression against Chad is a means to secure the southern Libyan Borders. This is unfortunately the incorrect logic from which the Middle East has suffered and is still suffering and which is manifest in Israel's policy which alleges that its security means as far as its long arm can reach.

There is no doubt that respect for legitimacy and neighborliness are the basis for regional and international stability, but some regimes still adhere to an obsolete principle based on the idea that external adventures are the best means to maintain internal stability. Both ancient and contemporary history have proved that in the final analysis such a principle could only lead to the defeat of aggression.

Chad certainly is not the Libyan regime's only objective in its foreign designs. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has long been trying to impose his policy and his chairmanship on the OAU. He failed more than once, the last time being in two successive OAU summits. But he has laid down for himself, or rather for those who benefit from his regime and his philosophy, a fixed strategy aimed at dominating by every way possible the destiny of as many African peoples as possible as well as some of the peoples in the world at large. The Libyan regime's adventures and conspiracies are involved in Sudan. Moreover, it is not unlikely that there are links between this regime and the coup in Upper Volta. This is a desperate attempt to encircle Chad from the south and establish an expansionist base in West Africa.

The Libyan regime and those who support it might have based their calculations on the fact that the United States is preoccupied in the Carribean. But obviously the threat posed by the Libyan regime and its involvement on behalf of external forces supporting it would have far reaching repercussions of greater danger, of which France's intervention to help Chad under the military cooperation agreement between the two countries is not the least.

### Butrus Ghali Leaves Paris for Geneva

*NC102258 Cairo MENA in English 1707 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] Paris, Aug. 10 (MENA) — Egyptian State Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr. Butrus Ghali left here this afternoon for Geneva on his way back to Cairo.

Dr. Ghali had arrived in Paris yesterday from Bangui at the end of his African tour.

### Discusses Lebanon, Other Issues

*JN101406 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Interview with Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, by Radio Monte Carlo's News Director Antoine Nawfal in Paris on 10 August —recorded]

[Text] [Nawfal] What do you think is the significance of the change in the U.S. envoys, the replacement of Habib by McFarlane? Do you believe there is a new U.S. diplomatic approach in the Middle East?

[Ghali] If this change shows anything, it shows that the United States continues to greatly interested in finding a solution to the Middle East problem; that it wants to play the role of a full partner; and that it believes that it has special responsibility toward the Middle East problem and that it must shoulder its responsibility. We welcome this new U.S. initiative. We hope this change will produce a move to find a solution — even a temporary solution —for the tense situation both in Lebanon and Palestine.

[Nawfal] Since you are speaking of tsmporary solutions, how do you view the withdrawals from Lebanon, particularly the disengagement in Al-Biqa' between the Israeli and Syrian forces? Do you think Lebanon should regain by whatever means possible every inch of its territory that is liberated before realizing a final solution, or do you think Lebanon must always adhere to a timetable for full and comprehensive withdrawal of all the forces on its territory?

[Ghali] I believe that there should be a flexible diplomacy. Any decision made by the Lebanese Government will meet with Egypt's support. The Lebanese Government is the one which should make such a decision. Egypt's position is to support the Lebanese Government and all decisions issued by it.

[Nawfal] Do you think there is a possibility of a rapprochment between the United States and Syria?

[Ghali] We would welcome such rapprochement because it would help solve the Middle East problem. We are of the view that all the Arab states should participate in the peace process. This was Egypt's official stand which was recorded in the Camp David documents. Any rapprochement between Syria and the United States is proof that Syria has begun to take part in the peace process, even though this participation may be indirect. We support and welcome any diplomatic rapprochement between the United states and the Damascus government.

[Nawfal] Do you believe 'Arafat will be able to play a role? Will the inter-Fatah dispute prevent him from playing this role?

[Ghali] We hope 'Arafat will be able to overcome the internal PLO disputes and that the PLO will regain its strength, because all of us in the Arab states need this organization through which the Palestinian people can express their aspirations and legitimate rights.

[Nawfal] How do you evaluate the Chad situation following your African tour which took you to Ndjamena? What about the internationalization of the Chad issue?

[Ghali] Egyptian diplomacy is trying to settle African disputes by peaceful means. There is a committee which was established in 1977 with the task of settling the Chad-Libyan dispute. We have requested that this committee convene. During the Addis Ababa summit, a resolution was unanimously issued stressing the need for convening this committee. We are still of the view that if this committee convenes, it will attempt to find a settlement to this issue. If the committee does not find a settlement, the United Nations must intervene and send an investigating committee to determine the extent of the Libyan intervention, because Libya says there is no intervention and Chad says there is.

We say that there is intervention. The United Nations, which has been entrusted with solving international issues, must work to find a solution to this serious issue which threatens African security and the stability of the African Continent.

[Nawfal] Does Egypt intend to intervene directly in one form or another in the issue?

[Ghali] Egypt does not intend to intervene. Egyptian intervention is diplomatic; it is aimed at enlightening African and international public opinion on the dimension of this problem.

[Nawfal] Are there continued contacts between Egypt and France? Does Egypt support France's position?

[Ghali] In fact there are continuous contacts between Egypt and France and between Egypt and all peace-loving states. As for France's intervention in Chad, this is for Chad to decide. The Chadian Government has the right to ask from any friendly state the necessary help to face aggression against its territory.

[Nawfal] The Egyptian-U.S. maneuvers will begin today. Will these maneuvers have any material or moral effect on the region?

[Ghali] It was agreed to hold these maneuvers 6 months ago. They constitute a bilateral issue between Egypt and the United States; they are not related to the Chad crisis. The aim is to train the Egyptian Army on the new weapons obtained from the United States.

[Nawfal] No relation to the region's situation?

[Ghali] No relation to the region's situation because I have just said these maneuvers were agreed on more than 6 months ago.

### Mubarak Congratulates Jordan's King Husayn

*NC101035 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1028 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has sent a congratulatory cable to King Husayn ibn Talal, monarch of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, on the anniversary marking his assumption to the throne. The following is the text of the cable:

It pleases me to take the opportunity of the celebrations of Your Majesty's assumption to the throne to express to you heartfelt congratulations, praying to God Almighty to grant you continued good health, happiness, and success. I wish the fraternal Jordnian people further progress, development, and prosperity. With my best fraternal esteem and appreciation.

### Mubarak Receives Comoro Minister, Iraqi Doyen

*NC101221 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] President Mubarak today received the Comoro Islands foreign minister and his accompanying delegation. Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali attended the meeting.

Mubarak then received a delegation of Iraqi Journalists led by journalists doyen Sa'd Qasim Hammudi. Minister of State for Information Safwat ash-Sharif, Chief of the Information Committee Dr Mamduh al-Bultaji, and journalists doyen Salah Jalal attended the meeting.

Following the meeting, the Iraqi journalists doyen said that President Mubarak stressed fraternal feelings toward Iraq and Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. He emphasized Egypt's stand on the honorable defensive position adopted by Iraq in the face of the oppressive Iranian aggression. Hammudi asserted that relations will develop between the two countries in all fields. He said that Iraq meets with utmost support and response in Egypt regarding all its needs.

Hammudi said that Egypt's stand is expected and known. Egypt is a basic part of the Arab nation. He added that during the meeting President Mubarak reviewed important details that will serve the march of bilateral relations. He said that a cooperation agreement was recently signed in Baghdad between the Egyptian and Iraqi press syndicates. He said he considers his and the Iraqi delegation's visit to Egypt as an implementation of the first article in the agreement.

### Comoran Minister Leaves

*NC110713 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 11 Aug 83*

[Text] Comoran Foreign Affairs Minister Said Kafe left Cairo this morning at the end of a 3-day visit. During his visit, President Mubarak received him and a message from the Comoran president. Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali held talks with Kafe on international issues, the situation in Africa and the Middle East, and the bolstering of bilateral relations.

### Minister To Deliver Mubarak Message to Husayn

*NC110639 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0625 GMT 11 Aug 83*

[Text] Cairo, 11 Aug (MENA) — Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Dr Mustafa as-Sa'id will deliver a written message from President Husni Mubarak to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn during the Egyptian economic delegation's visit to Iraq beinning tomorrow, Friday. Publishing this report in today's issue, *Al-Ahram* reports that the economic delegation's 3-day visit to Iraq is aimed at strengthening economic and trade relations between the two countries.

### Al-Jihad Case Postponed Until 13 August

*NC101808 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1708 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] Cairo, 10 Aug (MENA) — The Supreme State Security Court today held a session under Court President Counselor 'Abd al-Ghaffar Muhammad Ahmad and decided to postpone consideration of the case of the Al-Jihad organization until next Saturday's session to conclude the court's hearing of the defense pleas in the case.

The court heard the defense plea of doctor lawyer 'Abdallah Rashwan, who reviewed some of the decisions that were made by the July revolution, including the nationalization of the Suez Canal and the building of the High Dam, as well as the drafting of the charter [of national action] and the state constitution.

## Tariq 'Aziz Holds Press Conference on War

*JN101746 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has reiterated Iraq's desire to end the war with Iran and establish peace in the region. This came during a press conference the deputy prime minister and foreign minister held for the press delegation accompanying Japanese Foreign Affairs Minister Shintaro Abe.

Tariq 'Aziz spoke about the developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war, the threats posed to the region if it continues, the motives of the Iranian regime in prolonging this war, and the military losses sustained by Iran as a result of its aggression against Iraq.

At his press conference Tariq 'Aziz reviewed Iraq's stand on international efforts to end the war, Iraq's peace stands, and the negative stands adopted by the Tehran rulers on these efforts and initiatives. Tariq 'Aziz said: Our country seeks to remove the region from international tension and struggle and believes that peace and stability must be established among all people in the world.

Tariq 'Aziz spoke about the Iranian forces' continued shelling of Iraqi civilian targets and economic installations while Iraqi forces, for humanitarian reasons, are refraining from shelling similar targets inside Iran. In this respect, he referred to Iraq's call for a (?partial) suspension of military operations and for a commitment by the forces of the two sides not to shell civilian targets. He also emphasiszed the Tehran ruler's rejection of this call, which is based on Iraqi values.

The foreign minister also spoke about the progress in the implementation of development projects in Iraq and the Iraqi people's determination to continue on this course while confronting the expansionist aggression of the rancorous Khomeyniite clique.

## Communique on War Activities 9, 10 Aug

*JN101648 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1610 GMT 10 AUG 83*

[Communique No 1,182 issued by Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 10 August]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Every time that the clique of crime and evil in Iran, with charlatan Khomeyni at its head, insists on achieving expansion, committing aggression, coveting lofty Iraqi territory and its steadfast people, it finds the sons of lofty Iraq to be staunch knights who defend their land, holy places, the achievements of their vanguard revolution, and the prosperous future of their sons. The activities in the operational threaters are as follows:

1. Last night the unjust enemy again tried to attack a peak overlooking the Hajj 'Umran-Rayat basin in the northern sector of the battlefield. Our brave units confronted the attacking enemy force and engaged it in a fierce battle during which various types of weapons were used. Our units succeeded in wipping out and destroying the attacking force, except for those enemy troops who fled from the battlefield, leaving behind their dead and their weapons.

2. The valiant eagles of our Air Force all day today continued their successful and intensive raids against enemy positions, troop concentrations, and columns in the Hajj 'Umran area in the northern sector of the battlefield, inflicting heavy losses in life and equipment on the enemy. Our valiant eagles saw flames spiralling from the enemy targets. Our fighter aircraft also attacked enemy troop concentrations and columns in the central sector of the battlefield. Our aircraft succeeded in destroying one column of six enemy vehicles, some of which were carrying personnel, and a tank carrier which was carrying a tank on the Dehloran-Mehran road. Our aircraft carried out 141 combat missions today. All our aircraft returned safely to base, praise be to God.

3. The eagles in our helicopters all day today attacked enemy positions and troop concentrations and provided support for our ground units in the Hajj 'Umran area in the northern sector of the battlefield, scoring direct and effective hits on the enemy's troop concentrations and military hardware and inflicting heavy losses on them. The valiant eagles in our helicopters say columns of smoke covered the enemy targets and sounds of explosions were heard from the enemy's positions. Our helicopters carried out 80 combat missions today. All our helicopters returned safely to base, praise be to God.

4. Our forward units struck enemy positions and troop concentrations opposite their positions in the central sector of the battlefield with all types of weapons, killing five, wounding many, and destroying two stockpiles of hardware.

5. Our forward units in the Maysan operational sector succeeded in removing four vehicles of various types, one of which carrying one 106-mm gun, and quantities of military hardware from the no-man's-land which the enemy had left behind in previous battles. Our units also destroyed one excavator and one stockpile of hardware in another part of the same sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 10 August 1983

## Aircraft Conduct 1,544 Sorties in 7 Days

*JN111103 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0925 GMT 11 Aug 83*

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Aug (INA) — Iraqi Air Force fighter planes and helicopters conducted a total of 1,544 sorties during the past 7 days, that is, from 5 to 10 August [as received]. Iraqi aircraft concentrated their raids on Iranian positions, concentrations, and columns east of Zurbatiyah in the central sector, the Hajj 'Umran area in the northern sector, and the Iranain interior within these two sectors. During that period, Iraqi fighter planes carried out 1,025 raids and the helicopters, 519 raids.

It has been confirmed that no Iraqi fighter plane or helicopter was hit despite the huge number of raids carried out during daytime and sometimes at night. The Iraqi Armed Forces General Command is used to announcing in its communiques whether an Iraqi fighter plane or helicopter was downed by

clearly specifying the time and place the plane or helicopter was downed. However, the General Command has not reported in its communiques that any Iraqi aircraft has been hit.

The Iraqi Air Force, with all its corps, has continued to carry out its combat missions in close coordination with ground units. This has been the case since the beginning of the Iraqi forces' penetration into Iran on the night of 5-6 August and until the end of the Iraqi forces' withdrawal Tuesday evening after accomplishing their aims. The Iraqi Air Force dealt such strong blows to Iranain concentrations in the Mehran and Hajj 'Umran areas and deep inside Iran that the Iranian military commands lost control of the situation.

**Iraq, Japan Begin Talks in Baghdad**

*JN101423 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1330 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Aug (INA) — Official talks between Iraq and Japan began at the Foreign Ministry here today. The Iraqi side to the talks is headed by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the Japanese side by Foreign Affairs Minister Shintaro Abe.

Welcoming the guest delegation, Tariq 'Aziz said that he hopes this visit, which he described as very important, will contribute to strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. He said it is taking place at one of the most important stages in the development of their relations. He also praised the Japanese Government's stands and international policy, stressing that they conform to Iraq's invariable principles — respect for the freedom and sovereignty of peoples and their right to exploit their resources in service of their national interests.

After reviewing the Iranian regime's stands of aggression and its recurrent rejection of all international and Arab initiatives for establishing peace through peaceful means, Tariq 'Aziz expressed satisfaction with and appreciation for Japan's stand toward the Iraqi-Iranian dispute and its call for the need to settle this dispute through peaceful means. He reiterated Iraq's complete readiness to halt the armed dispute with Iran and negotiate to seek a just and honorable solution to it in accordance with Japan's call on the need to end this war through peaceful means.

In his reply, the Japanese minister expressed his government's desire to settle the Iraqi-Iranian dispute as soon as possible in view of the threat which this dispute poses to the stability of the region and to enable the countries in the region to proceed with the implementation of their development programs.

The Japanese minister highly valued the big strides achieved by Iraq in development spheres and noted that in spite of the current state of war between Iraq and Iran the latter has succeeded in achieving huge development strides in various fields, particularly in the industrial and economic fields.

He also expressed admiration with the state of cohesion, the insistence on pursuing development programs, and the status Iraq enjoys in all international forums. The Japanese minister noted the relations of cooperation which exist between Iraq and Japan, the stages they have attained, and the Japanese Government's desire to promote these relations in the service of the peoples in the two countries.

During the meeting, which was held in a cordial atmosphere, the two sides reviewed relations of cooperation between the two countries and means for developing them, the Iraqi-Iranian war, and Iraq's stands and efforts to end this war in a peaceful manner through its cooperation with all international and Arab mediation efforts. They also discussed issues of mutual interest, particularly the need to establish security and peace in all countries in the world and to decrease international tension.

The talks were attended on the Iraqi side by Muhammad Sa'id as-Sahhaf, Foreign Ministry under secretary; the Foreign Ministry's economic department director; and assistant director of the Foreign Ministry's International Department. On the Japanese side, the talks were attended by the Foreign Ministry under secretary, the director of the Middle East Department, and the other members of the delegation accompanying the Japanese minister.

**KYODO Report on Talks**

*OW101231 Tokyo KYODO in English 1200 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] Baghdad Aug 10 KYODO — Iraqi leaders told Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Wednesday that Iraq is willing to stop the war with Iran. Both First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz expressed the hope to Abe with whom they met, Japanese officials said.

Ramadan told Abe that Iraq is confident of its economic capacity to continue fighting but hopes for an early end to the war.

Foreign Minister 'Aziz, in a separate meeting, told Abe that Iraq is prepared to meet a Japanese appeal for an end to the nearly three-year-old war and that Baghdad has accepted foreign mediation efforts.

Abe arrived here tuesday night on the final leg of a 13-day tour of five East European and Mideast countries which already took him to Romania, Bulgaria, Iran and Turkey.

Abe also filed a peace appeal with Iranian leaders during his stay in Tehran earlier this week. But Iranian leaders said Iran will continue fighting and urged the Japanese to put pressure on Iraq for peace.

'Aziz thanked Abe for his deep concern over the Gulf war, which began in September 1980, the officials said. 'Aziz told the Japanese that Iraq has pulled back its troops from Iranian territory and is considering a proposal to establish a development fund to pay damages to Iran.

Abe expressed the hope to expand Japanese-Iraqi relations not only on economic but political levels, the officials said.

Abe is the first Japanese foreign minister to visit Iraq officially. In the meeting with First Deputy Prime Minister Ramadan, Abe asked for Iraq's efforts to improve the conditions for Japanese

corrporations doing business in the Arab country, the officials said.

Abe told Ramadan that Japan will help Iraq develop its economy and society through technological assitance.

The foreign minister is scheduled to meet with President Saddam Husayn on Thursday. He will return to Tokyo Sunday after a three-day stay in Istanbul, Turkey.

### Japanese Spokesman Quoted

*JN101906 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] (Shiro Emani), director of the foreign press department in the Japanese Foreign Ministry and the spokesman for the Japanese foreign affairs minister, has stated that the talks between the Japanese minister and Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, focus on promoting bilateral relations.

At a press conference at noon today, he said that the major part of the talks focused on the Iraqi-Iranian dispute and that the purpose of the Japanese minister's visit to Iraq is to express Japan's anxiety over the expansion of the war and comes within the framework of its call for ending this dispute as soon as possible. He expressed his country's satisfaction with the progress of its relations with Iraq in the various fields in service of their common interests.

## Oil Minister on Cease-Fire Offer, Other Topics

*LD102129 Kuwait KUNA in English 1753 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[By Shamel Kheiry]

[Text] At-Ta'if, Saudi Arabia, Aug 10 (KUNA) — Iraq Wednesday renewed its offer to Iran to suspend military operations in the area of the leaking Nowruz oil wells which have severely polluted the Gulf waters. The Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi, told KUNA that tackling the question of the floating oil slicks in the Gulf waters can only be achieved by halting military operations in the area.

The Iranian oil has been pouring in the Gulf waters since last February at the rate of 5000 barrels per day threatening an environmental crisis unless checked.

Taqi, who is attending meetings of the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries, said Iraq is asking Iran "to agree to a ceasefire in this area under United Nations supervision until the concerned quarters repair the damaged wells."

The Iraqi minister dismissed the Iranian demand that Iraq pledges to unilaterally hold fire, describing the Tehran stand as "illogical and unreasonable."

Referring to the suspension of the flow of Iraqi oil through Syrian territories, Taqi said Baghdad and Damascus had an agreement on the regular flow of Iraqi oil across the Syrian territories "but that Syria suspended the agreement unilaterally without giving reasons or warrants." Iraq took the [word indistinct] of the Syrian stand to the judicial organization of OAPEC on the grounds that the agreement was binding on the two countries. As an OAPEC member, Iraq has the right to come to the organization in cases of oil disputes, he said.

Taqi expressed surprise at the Syrian claims that the issue was one of sovereignty saying that the passage of a pipeline through the territories for certain charges and on purely commercial bases had nothing to do with sovereignty. The Iraqi minister added, however, that his country was negotiating with the Saudis the extension of a pipeline through Saudi Arabia to export the 1.4 million b/d of the Iraqi oil that used to be pumped through Syria.

Iraq views the construction of the new pipeline through Saudi Arabia as strategic, giving the present experiment of the war with Iran and the closure of the pipeline through Syria, to have more than one outlet for the export of the Iraqi oil, he said. Taqi cautioned, however, that the proposed Saudi-Iraqi pipeline should not be taken as an alternative to others passing through Arab territories, adding that the capacity of the Iraqi-Turkish pipeline will be raised to 750,000 b/d by the end of the first quarter of 1984.

On Iraq's present oil exports, Taqi said they are exporting 1.1 million b/d whereas the ceiling allowed them by OPEC is 1.2 million b/d because of the limited outlets.

Asked of a possibility of an increase in the oil prices, the Iraqi minister ruled out such a possibility for the time being saying it is too early to think of that because the oil market has only begun to stabilize. Taqi also ruled out an increase in the ceiling, saying it is not the right time to raise the 17.5 million b/d yet.

## INA on Libya's Intervention in Chad, Officers' Arrest

*JN101616 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1540 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] Rabat, 10 Aug (INA) — Arrivals from Libya have told the INA correspondent in Rabat that recently the Libyan regime arrested several Libyan officers, including Colonel Radwan Salih, for refusing to go to Chad and for expressing indignation at the Libyan regime's direct interference in Chad's domestic affairs.

Col Salih was one of leaders of the Libyan forces in Chad in 1981 and 1982. He also led the Libyan force which interfered in Uganda.

Informed sources told the INA correspondent that Col Salih recently headed a Libyan delegation which visited Chad. During the visit he met with Hissein Habre. He returned from the visit with the impression that President Habre had no hostile intentions toward Libya.

On the other hand, reliable sources have revealed that a Libyan military plane, a C-130 Hercules, a few days ago landed at the Libyan Mu'aytiqah airbase with more than 100 bodies of Libyan soliders and officers who were killed in the battles that are raging in Chad. The sources explained that the Libyan regime kept this a secret to cover up its direct military interference in Chad.

### 3 Cabinet Ministers Detained, Later Released

*NC101909 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] According to reports, Ministers Pierre al-Khuri, 'Adnan Muruwwah, and 'Adil Hamiyah have been detained in the Ash-Shuf. The three ministers were detained when they were in the house of His Eminence Ash-Shaykh Abu Shaqra, the shaykh of the Druze community, in the area. The three ministers had gone to Ash-Shuf today. They were charged by the Cabinet to meet with Ash-Shaykh Abu Shaqra within the framework of the current contacts to restore calm in the mountain area.

A meeting is being held now at the presidential palace under the chairmanship of President Amin al-Jumayyil and in the presence of Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim to follow up the matter.

### Held at Al-Mukhtarah Palace

*NC102024 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Dispatch by the National News Agency — live]

[Excerpts] We received the latest information about the detention of Ministers Pierre Khuri, 'Adnan Muruwwah, and 'Adil Hamiyah in the Ash-Shuf area a short while ago. According to this information, the three ministers are now in the Al-Mukhtarah Palace [Walid Junblatt's house]. None of them have been hurt. They were transported to the Al-Mukhtarah Palace from the (Amnatur) township after gunmen detained them when they left the house of the spiritual leader of the Druze community, Ash-Shaykh Muhammad Abu Shaqra in the township of (Ba'daran), where they were on a conciliation mission connected with holding contacts to deal with the situation which exploded in a regrettable way in the mountain area today.

In another development, the Cabinet has begun its session under the chairmanship of President al-Jumayyil and in the presence of Prime Minister al-Wazzan and the ministers. The Cabinet is continuing its contacts to secure the release of the three ministers.

President al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister al-Wazzan contacted the families of the detained ministers and assured them that contacts are underway to ensure their safe return to Beirut.

### Druze's Shaqra Visits Ministers

*NC102236 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Dispatch by the National Information Agency]

[Text] There is nothing new about the detention of ministers Pierre Khuri, 'Adnan Muruwwah, and 'Adil Hamiyah in the Ash-Shuf district other than the reports that the spiritual leader of the Druze community, Ash-Shaykh Muhammad Abu Shaqra, has joined the three ministers who are now in Al-Mukhtarah Palace.

According to these reports, which have not yet been confirmed officially, Ash-Shaykh Abu Shaqra is now meeting with the three ministers. They are following up the current contacts for their release. They were detained in Ash-Shuf district following their visit to Ash-Shaykh Muhammad Abu Shaqra within the framework of the current contacts to tackle the situation, which grew tense today, in the mountain area.

### Detention Ordered by Junblatt

*NC101932 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has learned that the detention of Ministers 'Adil Hamiyah, Pierre Khuri, and Adnan Muruwwah was carried out upon Walid Junblatt's direction and orders to compel them to resign. This step is part of the pressure being exerted on the government.

It is worth noting that the detention took place in the township of ('Anatur) and was carried out by socialist elements following a meeting which the three ministers held with the Druze community spiritual leader Ash-Shaykh Muhammad Abu Shaqra within the framework of the contacts they were holding to establish security in the mountain area.

Contacts are being held on the highest levels to release the detained ministers.

### Conditions for Release Reported

*NC102134 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2120 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] It has been learned from security sources that officials have received information about the demands of the kidnappers of the three ministers. These demands are included in the following five conditions:

1. Lebanon is a free and independent Arab homeland;

2. All the Lebanese citizens have equal rights;

3. The withdrawal of the Lebanese Army from the mountain;

4. The withdrawal of all the heavy weapons directed at the mountain;

5. A call to the ministers to declare a mutiny against the government of Amin al-Jumayyil.

### Release Depends on Junblatt

*NC102212 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2155 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] Druze community leader Ash-Shaykh Muhammad Abu Shaqra is still in the Al-Mukhtarah Palace to which the three ministers have been transferred.

According to information, Walid Junblatt — who is now in Shtawrah — has given orders to his men and followers not to harm the ministers and to keep them until the matter is referred to him personally, and not to release them except on orders from him.

According to other information, the Syrians, through their contacts with some leftist (?officials) in Beirut, are seeking to impose complete socialist control over the areas of 'Alayh and Ash-Shuf as a first step to be followed by other steps in the area of Shwata. In a subsequent stage, these forces will take control of — in addition to Ash-Shuwayfat — some quarters in the southern suburb, in preparation for controlling the Beirut international airport.

### Ministers Finally Released

*NC111041 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1038 GMT 11 Aug 83*

[Text] We have just been informed that the three ministers who were abducted by the socialists in the Ash-Shuf have been released. They have just left Al-Mukhtarah by the B'aqlin coastal road, accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Abu Zaki. The three ministers, therefore, are now on their way to Beirut.

### Official Source Confirms Release

*NC111131 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1126 GMT 11 Aug 83*

[Excerpt] Official sources confirmed to us a short while ago that the three ministers are now staying with his eminence the spiritual leader of the Druze community, Ash-Shaykh Muhammad Abu Shaqra, in Ba'dharan.

Contact was held with one of the ministers to confirm their presence there. The three ministers are now there, and contacts are continuing to ensure their transportation to Beirut.

## Shells Continue To Fall on Beirut Airport

*NC110912 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0905 GMT 11 Aug 83*

[Text] Beirut International Airport is now coming under artillery fire. So far, five shells have fallen in the airport area, causing material damage. No casualties have been reported. The shelling is continuing. We shall provide our listeners with the details as soon as they are received.

### Airport Suspends Operations

*NC110649 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0642 GMT 11 Aug 83*

[Text] We have just received the following report: Air traffic at the airport has been halted following the landing of two shells at 0811 today between U.S. Marine positions and the airport's western runway. There has only been material damage, but all flights have been suspended in view of the risks involved. The airline companies have suspended operations waiting for any developments.

## Violent Army Clashes With Socialists Continue

### Socialists Intensify Shelling

*NC101248 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] What happened in Kafr Matta and 'Bayh? According to information available to security sources, at 0530 today Lebanese Army positions in Kafr Matta and 'Bayh came under mortar fire from Socialist positions in the area. At the same time, the airport area was coming under concentrated artillery shelling. About 20 shells fell in the area by 1000 as follows: 5 shells fell on the airbase, 12 shells fell on the runway, 2 shells fell on the MEA hangar, and 1 shell fell near a post of the U.S. Marines unit operating within the multinational force. Other shells fell in Khaldah, on the airport road, and in the 'Aramun areas.

Meanwhile, the shelling was intensifying at the army positions in Kafr Matta and 'Bayh where five soliders were wounded. At about 0900, the Socialist gunmen were able to enter 'Bayh. At 0945 they entered Bi'warta. No precise figure in available on casualties among the army forces. The clashes are still continuing between the Lebanese Army and the Socialist gunmen in the Kafr Matta area. Army reinforcements have been sent to the area.

The socialist gunmen opened fire this morning at two Lebanese Army trucks passing through Khaldah, wounding a sergeant major.

### 1 Killed, 2 Wounded

*NC110922 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0913 GMT 11 Aug 83*

[Text] A military source has reported that the army positions in Kafr Matta and 'Bayh came under (?accurate) and concentrated shelling by the Progressive Socialists before noon today. The shelling resulted in the killing of a soldier and the wounding of two others. The military source also reported that the military positions around the airport are now coming under similar shelling.

### Army Attacks Socialists

*NC110934 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0932 GMT 11 Aug 83*

[Text] The Lebanese Army is now besieging groups of socialist gunmen on the environs of Kafr Matta and Dqun. The Army positions are being subjected to violent shelling from the Syrian positions in Al-Matn.

### Socialists Kidnap Army Personnel

*NC102136 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has received information to the effect that socialist gunmen were wearing Israeli military uniforms when they sneaked into Lebanese Army positions in 'Abyah-Kafr Matta and kidnapped some military personnel today.

It is worth noting that the socialist gunmen who attacked the Lebanese Army took off from areas under the supervision of the Syrian and Israeli forces.

### IDF Leaves Kafr Matta Amid Continued Shelling

*NC102216 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2115 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] According to information received by the Voice of Lebanon, the Israeli forces withdrew from Kafr Matta and 'Bayh tonight. The army positions in the area are being subjected to intermittent shelling.

Security sources report that the Israeli forces have left (Tallat Dinayy) overlooking Kafr Matta and they are preventing all sides from taking positions there. They fire artillery shells at the hill on an average of two shells every 15 minutes to prevent all organizations from taking positions there.

### Israeli Warning

*NC101300 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1246 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Excerpt] Our security reporter has just informed us that the Israeli side has addressed a warning to the sides that are directing their shells indiscriminately that they must stop directing their shells — the shells which have been falling on populated areas.

### 'Israeli Pressure' Said To Bring Cease-Fire

*NC111002 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0959 GMT 11 Aug 83*

[Text] A cease-fire has been arranged to take effect as of 1200 involving all sides. The cease-fire was arranged as a result of Israeli pressure.

### Cease-Fire 'Relatively' Observed

*NC111122 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 11 Aug 83*

[Text] The socialist shelling has abated in a relative manner. It seems that the pressures the Israeli side has exercised to stop the socialist attacks as of 1200 have been fruitful. The cease-fire, however, was only relatively observed at 1220.

### Prime Minister Al-Wazzan Denounces Attacks on Army

*NC101526 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] The deterioration in the security situation and the attacks on the Lebanese Army Forces, the airport, B'abda perimeter, Al-Jumhur, Mukallis, and Al-Luwayzah have received the Cabinet's attention. The Cabinet session ended at 1430 this afternoon. The Cabinet decided to keep its session open. Our correspondent at the presidential palace Joe Sa'adah reports:

[Begin recording] [Sa'adah] At its meeting at noon today, the Cabinet decided to keep its session open. It is scheduled to hold another session tomorrow and this session might be held earlier if necessary. In its discussions, the Cabinet concentrated on the deterioration of the security situation under the circumstances through which the country is passing at present. It adopted some decisions regarding the urgent items on its agenda. It postponed discussion of the full agenda until the security situation has been tackled.

Following today's session, Prime Minister al-Wazzan described the attack on the Lebanese Army positions as a national calamity. He said that the state is determined to maintain the army's prestige and dignity, and that orders given to the Lebanese Army are meant to make it an army in the full sense of the word. Here is a recording of Prime Minister al-Wazzan's statement.

[Al-Wazzan] The sudden situation which was created in the area where the Lebanese Army is present as a security force — the 'Abayh-Kafr Matta area — occupied the major part of the Cabinet discussions. What has happened is actually a national calamity. The Lebanese Army there is a security force which had gone to the area at a difficult time at the request of the inhabitants. Despite the difficult situation, and although it is militarily unacceptable that an army force should be present in a part of the area under Israeli occupation, the Lebanese state sent this force. This was a risk which the Lebanese official side or the Lebanese authority agreed to take as a move to putting an end to the clashes that took place in the area last October. These clashes were the reason for sending this security force there.

This security force was present among the inhabitants with their agreement. It was not present there as a symbolic force with specific weapons. It was not there to fight. It was there to protect the inhabitants in a genuine and conciliatory spirit. What has happened arouses emotions because we are at a stage where we want to unite the ranks and safeguard this army, which is the symbol of the homeland's dignity, when it is preparing to assume its responsibilities in taking over from the Israeli occupier first, and next from the other forces present on our land. We are very patiently seeking to have the Lebanese Army assume its responsibilities over every inch of Lebanon.

Naturally, there are no decisions to be announced about all that has happened. In our discussions in the Cabinet we dealt with one issue — namely that this army is the army of the country and that it is the symbol of its dignity. The army must preserve

this dignity and we must ensure its dignity regardless of everything. The other thing is that we look upon what has happened as being in line with what is being said about partial withdrawals. We have rejected, and continue to reject, such withdrawals if they do not constitute a part of a specific program. I do not want to repeat myself in this regard. The Lebanese stand on this matter is firm.

Israeli responsibility in the area in question is an internationally recognized responsibility and duty. Therefore, we are waiting for the results of the Israeli intervention to stop the operations there. However, we must maintain the Lebanese Army's dignity and we must provide it with the complete ability to continue its mission. All the Lebanese unanimously agree that the army should carry out this mission throughout the country. We have spared and will spare no efforts to make this army belong to all the Lebanese without discrimination. We are providing all conditions which reassure everyone that this army protects all and defends the legitimacy and every step which the government takes in the service of all the Lebanese factions without discrimination.

The Cabinet session has been kept open. In other words, it is in constant session. We will hold another session tomorrow. The cabinet might convene earlier. The issue is delicate and serious, and we hope that everybody will remember now that we are alone in the field, and that there are some who await an opportunity to benefit and exploit, and to stir the fire of the sedition to destroy this homeland when it is preparing to rise and stand on its feet.

[Sa'adah] You are naturally exerting ceaseless efforts, Mr Prime Minister. However, in the official usage and the usage of every state, there is no such thing as a cease-fire between the army and those who attack it. According to the same logic, the army must control the situation and restore security. Have orders been given to the army?9

[Al-Wazzan] The army has orders to be an army in the full sense of the word. However, I would like to point to an important aspect, which I would have preferred not to discuss but rather leave it to the military personnel to discuss. The army is present in this area in an exceptional way. It is there as a symbolic security force surrounded by Israeli forces and other forces which might act in a way depriving the army of reliable methods of getting supplies and of required logistical actions. This is why I said that we must provide the army with everything which ensures its safety and dignity. [end recording]

### Al-Jumayyil Phones Reagan on Area Fighting

*NC111026 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1019 GMT 11 Aug 83*

[Text] We have just received the following report: The Cabinet session has just started under the chairmanship of President of the Republic Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil to discuss the aggravating and deteriorating situation on the mountain axes.

Voice of Lebanon has learned that President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has phoned U.S. President Ronald Reagan. Conversation focused on the deteriorating situation in Lebanon and the need to bring pressure to bear to put an end to the shelling to which the populated areas and vital establishments are subjected from areas under the control of the alien occupation.

On the security level, it appears that the cease-fire agreement has not yet been applied as explosions could still be heard.

### Speaker Al-As'ad on Results of U.S. Initiative

*NC101435 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] Following a meeting of the independent parliamentary bloc today, Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies Kamil al-As'ad said that in the next few days the dividing line between the success of the U.S. initiative or its failure will manifest itself. He felt that there are many fears that the United States might accept Israel linking its withdrawal from Lebanon with the Syrian withdrawal. He said: If the United States accepts this, then it is either confident of persuading Syria or else it approves of the Israeli stand.

### More on Al-As'ad Statements

*NC101943 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] At its meeting today, the independent parliamentary bloc reviewed the various aspects of the situation. Following the meeting, Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies Kamil al-As'ad said: In the next few days or weeks, the dividing line between the success of the U.S. initiative or its failure will manifest itself. He pointed out that the bloc expressed some fears and the reasons for them, including the problem of the simultaneous withdrawal. He said: This impossible condition which Israel has laid and which the United States has adopted has no justification. He stressed that it is impermissible that the implementation of the contents of an agreement should depend on conditions beyond the control of the contractors.

Al-As'ad added: When it agreed to Israel's condition, the United States was either confident of reaching an understanding with Syria or it might have been aware of the difficulty of persuading Syria to withdraw. In the latter case, the United States would have adopted in advance Israel's impossible condition.

Speaker Al-As'ad went on: What disturbs us are the signs of relinking the Lebanese solution to a comprehensive solution. What points to this are the broad contacts which the U.S. envoy is holding and the statements and stands which the U.S. officials make and adopt. It looks as if the method of linking the two crises and two solutions is heading toward a deadlock and consequently to the justification of the failure of the initiative. He added: We do not say this because we are pessimistic but because we anticipate such results. He stressed that if the U.S. option is the only one, then its adoption will not nullify the responsibility of the United States.

Al-As'ad further said: The government, which represents the responsible legitimacy and consequently the national will, cannot

give up if the stumbling continues. A new alternative plan must be followed by mobilizing all Lebanon's resources to confront the crisis and all eventualities.

### McFarlane Attends Meeting Under Al-Jumayyil, Departs

*NC101750 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] A meeting was held at the presidential palace under the chairmanship of the president of the republic this afternoon. U.S. envoy Robert McFarlane, Foreign Minister Elie Salim, and Dr Wadi' Haddad attended. The situation was assessed in light of the current developments.

The meeting was held prior to McFarlane's departure from the Lebanese capital.

### Junblatt Arrives in Shtawrah, Holds Contacts

*NC102152 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2115 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has learned that [Socialist Progressive Party leader] Walid Junblatt arrived in Shtawrah tonight. He immediately held a meeting at the Syrian intelligence command center in Shtawrah. He also held contacts with some Beirut leaders with whom he had earlier coordinated matters. The purpose of his contacts was to realize more coordination. He also held contacts with his military commanders in the mountain area.

### Socialist Spokesman Demands Al-Wazzan Resignation

*NC102142 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2115 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] A spokesman for the Socialist Progressive Party demanded in Damascus that Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan submit the resignation of his cabinet before it is too late, as he put it.

After attacking the Lebanese regime and its policy, the Socialist spokesman called on the army members to declare a mutiny. He justified the shelling of various areas and establishments as an act of the defense of the homeland.

### Major Sa'd Haddad Reportedly Wounded by Gunfire

*LD110843 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0809 GMT 11 Aug 83*

[Excerpt] Amman, 11, Aug (KUNA) — According to a special report received by KUNA's office in Amman today from occupied Palestine, the dissident Lebanese officer Major Sa'd Haddad — who is collaborating with Israel — has been at (Rambam) Hospital in Haifa since last Friday night after he was hit in the neck and stomach by several bullets fired from light automatic weapons. Two of his daughters were also wounded, one seriously.

The report says that one of the Lebanese resistance groups operating in southern Lebanon attacked Major Haddad's house at about 2200 Friday night using light automatic weapons and handgrenades. The attack lasted about 10 minutes. Three guards of Haddad's house were killed and two others were wounded.

Elements from the Israeli army immediately rushed to the scene, closed the area, set up scores of roadblocks, and arrested more than 50 Shi'ite citizens for interrogation. These persons are still being interrogated by the Israeli forces.

### More on Haddad Attack

*JN110951 Amman Ad-Dustur in Arabic 11 Aug 83 p 23*

[Excerpt] Tel Aviv, News Agencies — The military correspondent of the Israeli army radio has disclosed that agent Major Sa'd Haddad is currently receiving medical treatment at (Rambam) Hospital in Haifa after sustaining various wounds.

The correspondent said that Haddad was transferred to the hospital on Friday after his house had been attacked by an armed group. He indicated that the attackers used light and medium weapons during the attack, which took place on Thursday evening, and which resulted in the killing of three guards at Haddad's house and the injury of three others, in addition to the injuries of Haddad himself, in the neck and stomach. Two of Haddad's daughters were injured, one of whom sustained serious wounds.

The Israeli forces launched a large-scale arrest campaign in the southern Lebanese villages and scores of youths were detained for interrogation. The next day, Haddad's militias stormed mosques in An-Nabatiyah and nearby villages, where they kidnapped preachers and several other worshippers and took them to an unknown destination. Some of the abducted, however, were released on Monday.

### Muslim Brotherhood Clashes With Syria Reported

*NC110700 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 11 Aug 83*

[Text] Reports arriving at the Voice of Lebanon from Syria have indicated that clashes occurred in Homs yesterday between the Syrian Special Forces and the Muslim Brotherhood. The reports made no mention about the losses due to the security cordon that the Special Forces have imposed around the scene of clashes.

### ATH-THAWRAH Urges Arabs To Reconsider U.S. Ties

*JN101014 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0730 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] Damascus, 10 Aug (SANA) — The Newspaper *Ath-Thawrah* has called on the Arabs in general and the Gulf states in particular to reconsider their relations with the United States and to contribute to a comprehensive pan-Arab plan to confront and foil the U.S. dangers against the Arab nation.

In today's commentary, the paper says: It has become clear that the United States has no friends in the Arab region and that its relationship with others is only a political and diplomatic cover to protect its strategic interests and to secure its control over the Arab wealth and destiny. The paper points out the secret plan which was drawn up by the Reagan administration to occupy the oil sources in the Gulf region, the plan which was recently revealed by *The Washington Post*.

Concluding, the paper casts doubts on the friendship among the United States and the Gulf states, saying that the hostile strategic plans of the U.S. Administration remain the prominent number in any U.S. political equation in the Middle East, because the United States only wants to plunder the oil wealth in this region, and any decision that would hamper this plundering would be immediately confronted by U.S. threats, pressures, and aggressions.

### AL-BA'TH Links McFarlane's Mission to Explosions

*JN101128 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[From the press review]

[Text] In its daily column "*Al-Ba'th'S* Opinion," and under the headline "Explosions To Disturb Security Are Plots Against the Lebanese People," the newspaper *Al-Ba'th* says: In order to continue the state of anarchy which the United States has created in the Middle East in general and in Lebanon in particular, and in order to promote this anarchy to reach the state of collapse in Lebanon, the Phalangist tools of the Zionists have returned to their ancient role of carrying out series of explosions, playing havoc with the lives and properties of the people, killing innocent, unarmed children, women, and old men, so as to shed more blood, and to ignite the flames of trouble in Lebanon.

*Al-Ba'th* adds: What is surprising is that these crimes coincide with the presence of the U.S. envoy [McFarlane] and his delegation in the area, a presence which has been tied to the announcement that Beirut will be his permanent headquarters or an operations room for a team whose members have been described by observers as professional players.

*Al-Ba'th* wonders whether there is a relation between the mastermined [ar-ra's al-mudabbir] and the savage massacres in Lebanon. [sentence as heard]

The paper answers this question by saying: It is very clear that Robert McFarlane came to the region for more than one task or plan. His overt tasks have been met basic obstalces which placed him too soon in a blind alley. These tasks include the plan to achieve withdrawal from Lebanon within the agreement of submission. Some of the covert tasks include igniting fires in Lebanon to promote the state of anarchy which the United States regards as a proper atmosphere for its diplomatic and military moves.

*Al-Ba'th* goes on to say: Therefore, the explosions multiplied and Ari'el Sharon rushed to meet with Shaykh Pierre [Al-Jumayyil] to draw up more criminal plans.

Thus we can understand the aim of the Phalangist-Zionist alliance, namely, the aim of pressuring the Lebanese nationalist resistance, whcih has exhausted the Zionist invaders, and dealing a blow to the Lebanese nationalist forces which have declared their cohesive unity through the National Salvation Front.

Concluding, *Al-Ba'th* says: As soon as the explosions began, the Salvation Front realized the dimensions of the new plot and its devious aims. The Front has been alert; it took measures to protect itself and to react to the plot in order to foil and bury it. The Front is working to deliver the homeland and liberate it from the invaders and agents. The Front will not allow the operations room which is manned by the U.S. crew to be a den to dismember Lebanon and liquidate the noble strugglers.

### Reportage on People's Assembly Delegation in Moscow

For Soviet and Syrian reportage on the official friendly visit to Moscow by Mahmud az-Zu'bi, chairman of the Syrian People's Assembly, beginning 9 August, including his talks with Vitaliy Ruben, chairman of the Council of Nationalities in the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, see the Middle East & Africa section of the 10 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

### SANA: PSP Assails Lebanese Authority's Practices

*JN101502 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] Beirut, 10 Aug (SANA) — The Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] has reaffirmed that the question of Jabal Lubnan area is a political and not a security one. In a statement published here today, a responsible PSP source affirmed the party's rejection of turning the Armed Forces establishment into a factional tool in the hands of a single Lebanese party to be used in its conflict with other parties.

The statement draws the Lebanese authority's attention to the danger of taking such a step, and calls on that authority to fill the security vacuums in the Ash-Shuf, Kasrawan, and northern Al-Matn areas first so as to rid the citizens of the burden of hegemony and domination before it considers storming the Jabal Lubnan area under the pretext of filling that alleged vacuum.

## IDF Soldier Killed, Five Wounded In Beirut

*TA101903 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1859 GMT 10 Aug 83*

["The IDF Spokesman Announcement" — ITIM headline]

[Text][No dateline as received] An IDF soldier was killed at noon today and five soldiers wounded in the artillery exchanges between Christians and Druze in the Beirut area. In the course of the exchanges of fire between the Druze and the Christians a number of Katyushas fell near an IDF unit stationed in the area. The wounded soldiers were evacuated to the hospital and the family of the dead soldier has been informed.

### Shelling Termed 'Deliberate'

*TA110546 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 11 Aug 83*

[Text] IDF sources have said that the Druze fire in Lebanon yesterday which killed two IDF soldiers was not accidental but deliberate, and was intended to hit IDF soldiers. These sources told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that the Druze therefore took advantage of the shelling of the Lebanese Army. It was also reported that the shells that hit the IDF position originated from the Al-Matn mountain range.

According to broadcasts by the Beirut radio stations, shells landed near IDF positions in various parts of the city: east of the airport, in the Khaldah area, and near the Israeli presence in the Al-Yarzah district. The broadcasts said that IDF units entered the Druze area and forced the Druze to hold their fire.

The two soldiers killed yeterday by the shooting in Beirut are Private Peretz Armon, 38, from Nes Ziyyona; and Private Moshe Yoram, 18, from 'Afulla. Moshe Yoram was wounded in the shooting, and died of his wounds later that evening at the Rambam hospital in Haifa.

### Shelling From Syrian Area

*TA101915 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Excerpt] Our military correspondent reports that there were sporadic exchanges of fire in the Beirut-'Alayh sector today. The Katyushas which hit the IDF unit were apparently fired from the Al-Matn mountains north of the Beirut-Damascus highway. This region is controlled by the Syrian Army and terrorists are located inside the Syrian lines.

## U.S. Envoy McFarlane Continues Mediation Talks

### Meeting With Shamir

*TA111048 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1020 GMT 11 Aug 83*

[Text] There is no change in the Syrian position on Lebanon, Robert McFarlane reported to Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir this morning. At their meeting, McFarlane again repeated the fact that Beirut fears that an Israeli withdrawal to the Al-'Awwali River means the partitioning of Lebanon. Foreign Minister Shamir denied any talk about a partitioning of Lebanon and described all such talk as nonsense. We have declared in the past, the foreign minister said, that we have no intention of doing that, and we would gladly repeat this statement if Lebanon so wishes.

Our political correspondent, 'Oz Frankel, who reported on the McFarlane-Shamir meeting, reports that the meeting between the U.S. envoy and Prime Minister Menahem Begin is still underway.

### Meeting With Arens

*TA111107 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 11 Aug 83 pp 1, 15*

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Text] The developments in the Ash-Shuf region and the fear of increasing escalation were discussed in the talks yesterday between Defense Minister Arens and U.S. envoy Robert McFarlane.

Israel and the United States decided to act in every possible way to obtain calm in the Ash-Shuf region. The defense minister repeated Israel's appeal to the United States to make every possible effort to persuade the Lebanese Government to talk with the Druze leadership at once. The defense minister claimed that the short circuit between the Lebanese Government in Beirut and the Druze leadership is the major cause of the grave developments in Lebanon today.

### Schiffer Assesses Present Status of Talks

*TA110593 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 11 Aug 83*

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer]

[Text] Robert McFarlane could bring no good tidings, as the Syrians are still refusing to withdraw their army from Lebanon, and President Hafiz al-Asad totally rejects the Israeli-Lebanese accord. Thus the U.S. envoy admitted that he is now less optimistic regarding his chances of bringing about an arrangement than he was at the outset of his mission.

The meetings in Beirut with administration leaders there reinforced McFarlane's realization that Amin al-Jumayyil and Shafiq al-Wazzan are truly afraid of the possibility that Israel may be entertaining the possibility of dividing Lebanon and remaining in the area where the IDF is expected to redeploy, along the Al-'Awwali.

McFarlane urged his Israeli interlocutors to refute the Lebanese fear by setting a timetable for a total withdrawal from Lebanon and by stating precisely when Israel's withdrawal would be completed, regardless of the Syrian timetable.

Last night brought forth a new U.S. argument which we are likely to hear more about in the future — first as a Lebanese idea

which will then probably be denied and ultimately broached as a proposal. It involves the suspension of the political part of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement, the part which pertains to the normalization of relations. The argument will be that this will persuade the Syrians to leave Lebanon, because after all, has Israel launched the Peace for Galilee war for the sake of normalization of relations with Lebanon? This will be the argument.

But meanwhile the contacts with McFarlane continue. Defense Minister Moshe Arens told him that Israel does not plan to partition Lebanon and that President Amin al-Jumayyil should be persuaded to enter into serious negotiations with the Druze and other elements in the country in order to reach a national reconciliation. The chief of staff also briefed the guest about the incidents that occurred yesterday in the Beirut area, in which two IDF soldiers were killed.

To sum up: The talks with McFarlane recall the mission of his predecessor, Philip Habib, in both style and objectives. McFarlane will continue to shuttle between the area's countries in order to try to calm the tempers. Israel will continue to prepare for a redeployment in Lebanon, and Jerusalem's sobering-up process will continue.

### Redeployment Said To Continue as Scheduled

*TA110647 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 11 Aug 83*

[Text] Security sources said last night that no change has occurred in Israel's plans to redeploy along the Al-'Awwali, and that this will be effected by the set date — namely the middle of October. In a meeting with McFarlane, the chief of staff made it clear that the equipment the IDF is removing from various sectors in Lebanon is part of the redeployment along the Al-'Awwali.

### No Thaw Believed Imminent in Ties With Egypt

*TA101046 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1028 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] Egypt does not intend to return its ambassador to Israel in the near future, Jerusalem political sources have assessed after receiving a report on the meeting in Cairo yesterday between Israel's ambassador to Egypt and the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs.

The political sources told our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel that no thaw appears imminent in the frozen relations between Israel and Egypt.

### Contacts With U.S. on Chad Situation Reported

*TA100924 Tel Aviv Ha'aretz in Hebrew 10 Aug 83 p 1*

["Exclusive" report from Washington by Gid'on Samet]

[Text] Contacts are being maintained between the Governments of Israel and the United States regarding the situation in Chad, which the U.S. Administration regards with increasing gravity. Knowledgable sources in Washington have learned that the United States is interesting in using the ties Israel has with Zaire, which, as is well known, is providing Chadian President Habre's regime with broad support.

### 1983 Exports Reported Down Four Percent

*TA100839 Jerusalem The Jerusalem Post in English 10 Aug 83 p 1*

[Text] Exports slumped by four percent in the first seven months of this year, compared with the same period last year, the Central Bureau of Statistics reported yesterday. Industrial exports (all exports except diamonds) fell by even more — eight percent. A slight upturn in July, when exports reached $373 million, as against $354 million in July of last year,was downgraded by a spokesman for the manufacturers. He noted that July 1982 was an unusually bad month, following the invasion of Lebanon in the month preceding. Furthermore, most of the improvement in last month's export figures is attributed to a spurt in diamond sales. Without these, July's exports stood 10 percent below those of June.

### Bank Of Israel Devalues Shekel by 7 Percent

*TA100935 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] The Bank of Israel has devalued the shekel by about 7.5 percent this morning. The bank's spokesman said that the devaluation applies to the dollars it sells to banking institutions. The exchange rate for the shekel today is 57.13 shekels to the U.S. dollar, 4 more shekels than yesterday. Apparently banks will sell dollars to the public for several more agorot. The bank of Israel spokesman reported that there was also a corresponding increase in the exchange rates for other currencies. This move was intended to close the gap in the shekel's price in relation to the major European currencies in Israel's foreign trade basket of currencies, because of the recent strengthening of the dollar and the sharp decline in the value of those currencies against the dollar.

It has been reported that from now on the Bank of Israel intends to act to continuously harmonize the shekel's exchange rate in relation to the basket of currencies, and not only in relation to the U.S. dollar. Our economic affairs correspondent Gid'on Zelinger reports that Bank of Israel officials said that this was not an administrative step, but rather an artificial increase in the exchange rate. Following this move, the Bank of Israel will have completed an accumulative devaluation of almost 13 percent since the beginning of the month. The bank's officials said these changes will reduce the nervousness of the public and restore calm to the foreign currency market. Our correspondent recalls that Trade and Industry Minister Gid'on Pat and Finance Ministry Director General Professor 'Ezra Sadan said yesterday that those purchasing foreign currencies would be disappointed when the plans concerning the exchange rate became clear to them, and that in any case their profits would be less than they expected. Our correspondent has not yet obtained their reaction to the Bank of Israel's step.

## LIBYA

### GUNT Spokesman Reports Recapture of Faya-Largeau

*LD101432 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] Abderahman Moussa, representative of the legitimate Chad Union Government to France, has announced that Faya-Largeau fell this morning to the forces of the Chad popular revolution and is under their control. In an urgent dispatch midday today, AFP reported the confirmation by Abderahman Moussa of the caputure of Faya-Largeau by the forces of the popular revolution. He said: We are in full control of Faya-Largeau, and the results of the battles against the mutinous forces of Hissein Habre will be announced later.

### Tripoli: Goukouni Oueddei Led Attack on Faya-Largeau

*LD101654 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Excerpt] Abderahman Moussa, representative of the legitimate Chad Union Government in France, has announced that the twon of Faya-Largeau fell this morning to the forces of the Chad popular revolution and is under their control. Abderahman Moussa added in a later statement that President Goukouni Oueddei led the attack on Faya-Largeau and that the forces of the Chadian popular revolution chased and wiped out the remnants of the rebel Habre forces.

### Tripoli Radio on Bright Star Exercises

*LD101445 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] The American Rapid Deployment Forces today start huge month-long provocative exericses in the territories of Arab countries, Egypt, Sudan, Somalia, and Oman. Thousands of American soldiers, squadrons of B-52 bombers, F-16 fighters, AWACS aircraft, and squadrons of helicopters are to take part in them in addition to tanks, antiaircraft guns, naval ships, and destroyers. These "Falling [Afil; play on words] Star" exercises are considered preparations for a future American occupation of Arab territory and are part of the series of occupations of the Arab homeland which began in 1948. They are also considered a profound humiliation of the Arab nation and a grave violation of its independence. They also directly threaten the progressive Arab regimes and forces, in particular Libya. They are blatant intervention by foreign forces, allies of the Zionist enemy, in the Arab homeland.

### Radio Commentary on U.S. 'Flagrant Act of Intervention'

*LD110120 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] These planes branded with the insignia of U.S. aggression, which have begun to pour into Chad or the territories adjoining Chad — which have been leased to the United States in a flagrant act of intervention in the internal conflict there — what excuse can justify their disgraceful act in regard to a purely internal matter that concerns the Chadian people themselves in the first place?

For the sake of argument, even if we assume that matters have worsened to such a degree that made intervention necessary, then such intervention should be first a matter for the African Continent, with its independent countries, political institutions, and regional organizations. They possess great experience in solving conflicts and containing differences without any help from the United States — which is renowned for supporting injustice, agents, and traitors — or France — whose recent past is stained with the endency to enslave others, rob them of their means of subsistance, and loot peoples' riches in flagrant defiance of human rights and the laws of man and heaven.

The filthy game the two foreign countries are playing now aims at embroiling the name of the Jamahiriyah in the Chadian issue and using that as a pretext for intervention on the side of one party against the other in the conflict. This filthy game and exposed maneuver is well known to the world, which long ago realized the deception and treachery they involve. They have become cards that cannot deceive anyone anymore.

The truth of the matter is that the Jamahiriyah has not intervened and will not intervene. This is because at one time it intervened, in accordance with a legitimate request. The world knows that when the Jamahiriyah intervened it was performing an immortal mission of peace that the whole world admired. It stopped bloodshed, spread peace, and lifted the Chadian people from the brink of the abyss and collapse to the level of honorable human life.

What then should prompt the Jamahiriyah to intervene now after such a long time? The attempts by the United States and France to embroil the name of the Jamahiriyah in such an issue and to level all sorts of accusations against it is a matter that is rejected in advance.

Intervention has now taken place, but by other parties: the United States and France, which not only have admitted their intervention but have begun to boast about it before the world, flexing their muscles and claiming ability to push international conditions to the days of direct occupation, tension, and the brink of wars.

Now that things have reached this point, what attitudes are dictated by necessity? The Arab people of the Jamahiriyah address this question to many circles: Arab, African, and international. It is put to regional organizations such as the Arab League and the OAU. It is put to international organizations such as the United Nations and the Security Council.

We have said that this question is dictated by urgent necessity: The grave events that are taking place are not taking place (?in Warsaw) but within a stone's throw from the land of the Jamahiriyah and its security belt in the south. Will the Jamahiriyah stand with tied hands sitting on the fence, leaving the field free to these imperialist powers that export terrorism and try to

subdue an African people to their domination and direct control through their agents, gloves, and paws? We address this question to the world, leaving it the choice of the right answer.

For the sake of history, we wish to record that at no time did we far any evil from the Chadian people, with whom we are bound with ties of fraternity, blood, and kinsmanship. Over the years, we had good relations, harmony, and neighborliness. All of us felt at ease with each other and secure. However, matters are completely different when Chad is occupied and invaded, when it becomes a sphere of foreign influence, be it U.S. or French, and the Chadians become governed by an agent government. It would not then be the Chadians who are determining their fate but the foreigners, the archimperialists with their stained past.

It is then our right to be cautious and extremely cautious at least out of self-defense. How can we sleep when this dear neighbor has its land violated by the imperialists and the Zionists?

Once more, we put forward the question and leave it for political shrewdness to figure out why the Bright Star maneuvers are being staged at this particular moment by the United States, using the territories of Egypt, Sudan, somalia, and Oman. We leave it to speculation and political ingenuity to figure out why, under such particular conditions and following the signing of the capitulation agreement in Lebanon, the conditions in Chad are pushed to such a grave point; the date of the maneuvers is brought forward; the atmosphere is poisoned by the destruction carriers and units of the U.S. Navy begin, which bluster in international and regional waters; and the atmosphere is charged with such tension.

We leave all these questions and all these question marks flating over the horizon of events. It is for the world to hear, see, and decide. As far as we are concerned, we know ourselves well and what we want.

### JANA Reports Increase in U.S. Equipment Deployment

*LD101544 Tripoli JANA in English 1422 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulqidah 2, August 10, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — It comes in the shape of waves of planes and an increasing number of warships, spy planes and mid air refuelling planes in preparation for aggression against the Libyan people with the pretext of aiding the forces of the rebel in Ndjamena and the protection of what American sees as strategic interests in the region. The deployment of advanced American war machines are being moved towards Libya where the nuclear power aircraft carrier "Eisenhower" stands a hundred miles north west of Banghazi facing Libya's coasts. A helicopter carrier is at present south of Crete accompanied by four Amrican warships.

On the western Sudanese borders with Libya two AWACS planes and F-15 and F-16 fighters, and four mid air refuelling planes and another spy plane are present in a base in Sudan in a state of readiness. Strategic American spy planes are also carrying out military activities and two of them are monitoring the situation on the joint Libyan, Egyptian, Sudanese and Chadian borders around the clock. One of these planes takes off from Egyptian air bases while the other is stationed in Sudan. Four more planes for strategic reconnaissance continue to fly along the entire coast of the Jamahiriyah. Two of these planes are stationed in Greece, another in Cyprus and four more in Egypt. In Egypt two more AWACS planes [are] stationed, 6 mid air refuelling planes, F-16 fighters plus 40 helicopter gunships. One of the ARC-25 surveillance planes has begun the monitoring of radars and the land movement in Chad from the Sudanese territory, while a station for satellite communication has been deployed in Ndjamena where rocket launching planes were also stationed to aid the clique of the rebel Habre.

The Reagan administration has taken extraordinary measures to send tanks, rockets and other weapons to Egypt, Sudan and Chad and part of the units belonging to the American Army division based in Sudan have been put on full alert. The American administration continues to apply pressure on Egypt and Sudan to force them to send troops to Chad but Egypt declined this and warned Sudan against it. Sudan is known to have sent a batallion of ground troops to fight alongside Habre's forces in Chad. Washington has also sent a squadron of large transport planes to Kinshasha to lift more invasion Zairean troops to Chad to fight alongside Habre with the aim of using them in America's conspiracy of aggression against the Libyan Arab people.

### At-Turayki: Would Accept OAU Inquiry on Chad

*PM101044 Tunis L'Action in French 7 Aug 83 p 6*

[TAP report: "Tunisian-Libyan Relations are Excellent"]

[Text] Tunis, TAP — Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, Colonel Muammar al-Qadhdhafi's special envoy to President Bourguiba, gave a press conference on Friday afternoon [5 August] at the Sidi Dhrif Hotel at which he discussed Tunisian-Libyan relations and current issues in the Arab world and in the international arena.

At the beginning of his press conference Mr at-Turayki stressed that his visit to Tunisia is part of the preparations for the visit Col al-Qadhdhafi intends to make to Tunisia shortly, specifying that his visit is also aimed at examining with Tunisian officials means of strengthening bilateral cooperation and recalling in this connection his talks with President Bourguiba, Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, and Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi.

Referring to Tunisian-Libyan relations, Col al-Qadhdhafi's special envoy described them as "excellent," pointing out that they are confidently progressing toward the objectives sought by the two countries.

Mr at-Turayki then discussed Maghreb union and questions relating to the Arab world, Africa, and the international situation.

With regard to the Arab Maghreb, Mr at-Turayki specified that the Libyan Jamahiriyah is working to coordinate efforts among the Maghreb countries to achieve rapprochement and Maghreb complementarity, as a stage on the path to achieving Arab unity.

In this connection the Libyan envoy welcomed the fruitful results of the recent Tunisian-Libyan grand joint commission meeting in Tripoli, also stressing the priority enjoyed by Tunisian labor in employment in Libya.

With regard to Libya's position on the Arab situation in general and the Palestinian situation in particular, Dr at-Turayki highlighted the efforts made by his country to unite and mobilize Arab energies to face the Zionist enemy and imperialism, specifying "that the forces of imperialist domination are trying to undermine Arab unity" and stating that the unity of the Greater Maghreb is a major element on the path to joint Arab action on which the Arab peoples' future depends. "The imperialist-Zionist strategic alliance," he added, represents "a death threat" to the whole Arab nation, especially since the Camp David agreements, the invasion of Lebanon by Israeli forces, and the signing of "agreements between the Zionist enemy and Lebanon."

In addition, Dr at-Turayki thinks that the collapse of the Syrian front would be "a disaster for the whole Arab nation," and he called on the Arab nation to struggle against the Zionist threat and asserted that many Arab leaders share the Libyan analysis of the dangerous situation which prevails in the region.

With regard to the dissent within Fatah and the Libyan stance on this question, Dr at-Turayki said that "this dissent is an intra-Palestinian affair and does not concern Libya," and he added that the divisions within Fatah are not new and that his country supports the Palestinian cause which, he said, "is the cause of all the Arabs until the Palestinian people regain all their legitimate rights."

Then, in reply to a question on the situation in Chad, Mr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki said that Libya withdrew its troops from that country, having entered it following a decision of the Freetown African summit to "enable the lawful government led by Goukouni Oueddei to end the civil war," adding that Hissein Habre's "rebellion" is aimed at keeping Chad under colonial domination.

In addition Mr at-Turayki expressed Libya's desire to accept an African commission of inquiry with the job of investigating "what has been called the Libyan intervention in Chad" and of achieving national reconciliation under OAU control. Mr at-Turayki then pointed out that the U.S. provocations in the Gulf of Sidra are aimed against the Jamahiriyah as a base for the Arab nation's resistance, specifying that the Libyan people, with the Arab nation's support, will defend their homeland and their dignity with all their might.

Finally, with regard to his country's position on the Western Sahara problem, Dr at-Turayki pointed out that Libya supports the OAU decisions on this question which relate to the holding of a referendum, expressing hope that this referendum will take place in order to enable the Saharan people to determine their future in the way they think fit.

### GUNT Spokesman: France Submits to U.S. 'Blackmail'

*LD102014 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1905 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] Paris, 10 Aug (JANA) — Abderahman Moussa, representative of Chad's legitimate National Union Government, has expressed deep regret that France has conceded to the pressures of reactionary African States and to American blackmail. He said that in the face of this the Chadian legitimate National Union Government finds itself compelled to request help from its friends.

In a statement to AFP, Abderahman Moussa commented on France's decision to send a marine paratroop platoon to Ndjamena. He said that Washington has driven the African states friendly with France to exercise continuous pressure on it by hinting of the danger represented in the possibility of the United States' replacing France in this region of Africa.

He expressed his belief that France had been persuaded to intervene in the Chadian conflict, which has now assumed such dimensions that the legitimate Chad Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] is no longer capable of resisting this issue on its own.

The representative of the Chadian legitimate government said: We are aware that there are at least 5,000 soldiers — Zairean, French, American, and mercenaries — fighting on the side of Habre's remnants. There are also 24 aircraft stationed in Chadian territory; add to this the American surveillance planes and their protection system.

He described the states intervening in Chad as puppets in the hand of the United States, which is working to shake Libya's stability and transfer the Middle East war to this region of Africa. He said that the legitimate National Union Government, led by Goukouni Oueddei, calls on all states that have been asked to intervene in Chad to refrain from doing so.

### JANA: Israeli Intelligence Experts Aiding Habre

*LD102249 Tripoli JANA in English 1855 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] Paris, Dhulqidah 2, August 10, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Diplomatic sources in Paris said that 20 experts have been sent by Israeli intelligence to help Habre's forces against the popular revolutionary forces in Chad. The experts are reported to have arrived in Ndjamena together with Zairean forces sent by President Mobutu.

## SUDAN

### Numayri Visits Khartoum Air Force Base

*JN101134 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1055 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] Khartoum, 10 Aug (SUNA) — Field Marshal Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, defense minister and commander in chief

of the Sudanese People's Armed Forces, this morning visited the Khartoum Air Force base, during which he inspected the two U.S. AWACS planes which arrived in the country as part of the U.S. military units participating in the joint exercise between the U.S. forces and the People's Armed Forces, which will start today.

The leader of the squadron which will participate in the exercise briefed the defense minister on the mission of the AWACS planes and the missions and characteristics of other planes that arrived to participate in the exercise.

President Numayri was accompanied by Lieutenant General Muhammad Mirghani, commander of the Air Force; Lieutenant General Taj ad-Din 'Abdallah Fadl, chief of the military administration; Lieutenant General 'Akif Yasin Khatir, chief of the operations room; the U.S. ambassador in Kahrtoum, and the military attache in the embassy.

It is noteworthy that the two AWACS planes participated in the joint U.S.-Egyptian-Sudanese maneuvers last year.

## TUNISIA

### KUNA on Reasons for Al-Qadhdhafi Visit Postponement

*LD101446 Kuwait KUNA in English 1125 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] Tunis, Aug 10 (KUNA) — The Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's visit here, orginally scheduled for Wednesday, has been postponed due to the current tension in Libyan-American relations caused by U.S. charges that Libya is backing former Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei against President Hissein Habre, a ranking diplomatic source said Wednesday. The source, who refused to tbe identified, told KUNA the visit was postponed "in light of tension caused by the American military maneuvers in the Libyan Gulf of Sidra and the flights by American reconnaissance AWACS planes over Libyan territories."

On the other hand, Libyan roving Ambassador 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki told the independent *"As-Sabah"* newspaper the visit has been delayed for a short period due to "procedural reasons" and that a new date for the visit would soon be fixed.

At-Turayki, who is currently visiting Tunisia, ruled out the possibility of holding an Arab Maghreb summit during Al-Qadhdhafi's visit to Tunis.

## ETHIOPIA

### Mengistu Receives U.S. Congressional Delegation

*EA111158 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Excerpts] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and COPWE and commander in chief of the revolutionary Army, today held talks with a delegation of the U.S. congressional subcommittee on Africa, led by Mr Howard Wolpe.

In the meeting held at the COPWE office, the comrade chairman held talks with the delegation on bilateral relations and current African and global affairs.

During its tour of Socialist Ethiopia the delegation visited the Asosa settlement project run by the relief and rehabilitation commission, and the drought-affected area of Gondar region. They also exchanged views with representatives of international donors residing in Socialist Ethiopia.

### Voice of Broad Masses Reports on Clashes

*EA092157 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1800 GMT 9 Aug 83*

[Summary] Last Thursday Tigrinya People's Liberation Front and Ethiopian People's Democratic Movement forces attacked Dergue forces stationed at Haik near Dase and placed Haik under their control. Members of the two organizations gave detailed briefings to the residents on the objectives and activities of their struggle.

## KENYA

### Ugandan, Kenyan Ministers Hold Cooperation Talks

*EA091655 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 9 Aug 83*

[Text] Ugandan and Kenyan ministers meeting in Nairobi have noted that relations between the two countries had improved following last June's meeting between Presidents Milton Obote and Danile arap Moi in Tororo. This was observed at a meeting between the ministers of regional cooperation, Mr Sam Tewungwa, and of state for defence, Mr Peter Otai, and the Kenya minister of state in the office of the president, Mr Ole Tipis.

The ministers observed that the last meeting between the two presidents at Tororo has inspired the nationals of both countries to look into the future with confidence, that the hostilities through the press media had stopped, and the relationship between the two countries was at its best.

The ministers agreed to step up necessary measures to curb criminal activities along their common border by intensifying patrols and operations to curb smuggling, cattle rustling, and other illegal activities. The ministers agreed that the volume of trade between the two countries should be improved by intensifying exchange of information between Kenya and Ugandan business communities. In this regard, a fact-finding mission from the Kenyan Chamber of Commerce and Industry will visit Uganda as soon a possible. The Kenyan and Ugandan Chambers of Commerce and Industry will exchange regular visits in order to boost trade between the two countries. The ministers agreed that a permanent joint consultative committee at ministerial level would be formed in order to promote social and economic cooperation between the two countries, particularly joint projects and matters of mutual interests.

The Ugandan ministers expressed their deep appreciation to President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya for the warm hospitality accorded to them during their stay in Kenya. During their stay in Nairobi, the two ministers delivered a special message from President Milton Obote to President Moi of Kenya.

## SOMALIA

### Defense Ministry Cites Ethiopian Defector

*EA102138 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] A statement received today from the Somali Defense Ministry states that (Gebeyehu Getachew Liben), the first assistant secretary of the so-called party, COPWE, in Gursum district, Abyssinia [Ethiopia], recently defected to Somalia and asked for political asylum. The defecting party official said that he could not tolerate the regime of misrule in his country.

Mr (Gebeyehu Getachew) held various posts in his country: He was the party secretary in Jijiga district, acting party secretary in Gara Muleta district, and acting party secretary in Diredawa district. He was one of the officials assigned to organized the so-called party, COPWE, at the grassroots level.

Mr (Gebeyehu) told reporters from the Somali Democratic Republic Ministry of Information and National Guidance that although he had been one of the senior party officials the current situation in the country had forced him to flee.

Mr (Gebeyehu) added that he decided to flee the country because of the oppression, pillage, and indiscriminate killings of the people under the Abyssinian regime. He explained that he was one of students who played an important role in the revolutionary activities in the country in 1974 which Mengistu hijacked for his own selfish interests.

### National Movement Condemns U.S. Military Maneuvers

*EA101303 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 9 Aug 83*

[Text] A press release by the Somali National Movement [SNM] wing of the Somali opposition forces has strongly condemned the provocative U.S. military maneuvers in Somalia intended for the middle of August. The statement disclosed that despite the political confusion, insecurity, and the armed struggle currently raging in Somalia, the Siad Barre dictatorship is desperately

begging the U.S. Administration to safeguard and protect its repressive and wicked regime.

The U.S. Government has responded to Barre's outcries in an unfortunate way and has hurriedly come to save his regime. There are many ways in which the U.S. support to the Siad dictatorship has been manifested: arming the regime; giving it economic assistance; constant political backing; and the current defence cooperation which the U.S. Administration calls "Bright Star" and "East Wind 83."

The military forces of some Middle Eastern and Horn of Africa countries are also expected to take part in these exercises. The press release went on to say that the U.S. Government is fulfilling an expansionist strategy in the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea littoral states in the name of military exercises and in the name of holding these exercises in collaboration with the above governments.

These military exercises not only highlight the intransigence, the show of force, and the well-planned conspiracy to intimidate the countries of this region but also show clearly that the U.S. Administration openly supports unpopular and dictatorial regimes such as the Siad Barre regime and so the only way such regimes can cling on to power is to become U.S. lackeys.

The press release said the SNM strongly condemns the imperialist and hegemonistic policies of the U.S. Administration which are clearly being shown in the military exercises code-named "Bright Star" and "East Wind 83" conducted in the strategic region of the Horn of Africa and the Middle East. Such military exercises can only be interpreted as being aimed at creating fear and enmity among the peoples of the Middle East and the Horn of Africa. The SNM statement said: We condemn the blind U.S. support for anti-people and repressive regimes [words indistinct]. The time has come for the U.S. Government to realize that no amount of oppression or force can deter peoples' aspirations for dignity, freedom, and the right to self-determination and for this reason final victory is certain as their cause is justified.

## BURUNDI

### Bujumbura Reports on Foreign Minister PRC Visit

*EA081915 Bujumbura Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 8 Aug 83*

[Excerpt] Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Laurent Nzeyimana is continuing his official visit to China. On Friday the Burundi delegation had a working session with a Chinese delegation led by Wei Yuming, vice minister for foreign economic relations and trade. During this working session Minister Nzeyimana presented to the Chinese side three major development projects which need financial aid. These are the development of the (Nyamswaga) valley, the building of a hospital at Gitega, and the (Kato Itsaba) section of highway No 7. Other fields discussed were those of public words, energy, mining, and industry.

Laurent Nzeyimana also met with Premier Zhao Ziyang, who reaffirmed that China has based its international policy on cooperation with the Third World. This is part of South-South cooperation, Zhao Ziyang added.

On Friday afternoon Minister Nzeyimana visited the Beijing Imperial Palace and met with Vice Chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee Liao Hangsheng.They discussed the political evolution of institutions of the two countries, especially the functioning of parliamentary institutions.

During his talks with Wu Xueqian, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, the two reiterated their position on Africa's problems and expressed their support for the struggle of the people of Namibia for independence and the struggle of the people of southern Africa against racism.

## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

### Kolingba Receives Message From Mubarak

*NC091249 Cairo MENA in English 1230 GMT 9 Aug 83*

[Text] Bangui, August 9 (MENA) — President Andre Kolingba of Central Africa Republic today received a message from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak on the situation in the African Continent, the latest developments in Chad and Egypt's stance vis-a-vis Libyan intervention there. The message which was handed over by visiting Egyptian State Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr. Butrus Ghali also dealt with the issues pertaining to the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and bilateral relations.

Dr. Ghali also conveyed President Mubarak's invitation to President Kolingba to visit Egypt. The invitation was accepted and the date would be fixed later.

The meeting was attended by Egyptian Ambassador Sami Thabit, head of the protocol at the Foreign Ministry, Ambassador Sa'd al-Fararji, director of the minister's office and counsellor Ihab Sharif, Egyptian charge d'affaires here.

Dr. Ghali left Bangui today for home following a two-day official visit during which he met with a number of officials at the Foreign, Planning and Education Ministries.

## CHAD

### Libyan, Goukouni Forces Recapture Faya-Largeau

#### French Instruction 'at Higher Pace'

*LD101702 Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Excerpt] The battle for Faya-Largeau: There was a joint attack this morning by Goukouni's rebel forces and Libyan tanks. Faya-Largeau has been recaptured, the rebels say. The attack has been contained, Ndjamena has announced officiallly. The Chadian minister of information states that after 3 hours of fighting the Libyan forces are facing difficulties and the government forces,who are reported to have repelled the assailants, had launched a counterattack. It is a war of communiques.

The battle for Faya-Largeau is taking place against a background of internationalization of the Chad conflict: Nearly 500 French paratroops will take part in the Manta operation of instructing and shaping the Chadian Army that started last night. The operation continues today at a higher pace. This is the first time that such an operation of instruction has been launched: It involves important air facilities and rapid deployment forces; at least a dozen Transal transport planes have started a new conveyor operation to transport food, ammunition, and equipment needed by the French troops who will be stationed in Chad — some 500 French soldiers as I was telling you.

#### Minister: French Troops 'Insufficient'

*AB101728 Paris AFP in English 1723 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] Ndjamena, Aug 10 (AFP) — Chad Information Minister Soumalia Mahamat today welcomed France's decision to send "about 200 soldiers" to Chad, but said the gesture was not enough.

Chad "wants a more substantial commitment" by France since the present French commitment is "insufficient in relation to the actual danger," Mr Soumaila said. "It is a first step which must be rapidly followed by others. We need more men and planes as well as equipment for our own troops" to face the threat from Libya, which he said, had thrown everything into the war, he added.

French Defense Minister Charles Hernu announced yesterday in Paris that France would send soldiers as military instructors, not combatants, to Chad.

Referring to the Franco-Chadian military cooperation agreement of 1976, which France has said excludes sending Frenchmen to fight in Chad, Mr Soumalia said the agreement does not "stop France from intervening."

"France makes a restrictive interpretation of this agreement while we want France to go beyond it," he said.

He added that France should "assume its responsibilities" and could "intervene even without this agreement."

**Paris Reports 'Probable Fall'**

*LD102128 Paris Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Excerpt] The Faya-Largeau oasis, a strategic point situated 800 km north of the capital, Ndjamena, is reported to have fallen this evening. This was announced today by Goukouni Oueddei's forces but is still unconfirmed officially in Ndjamena. And yet the fall of Faya-Largeau seems very probable. On the line from Ndjamena is our special correspondent Ulysse Gosset:

[Ulysse Gosset] On the very day of the arrival of French paratroops in Chad, the news from Abeche is extremely alarming. The radio links with the oasis situated 800 km north of Ndjamena were indeed severed at 1100 today. Thus it is not known whether Hissein Habre's troops are still in the town, but in any case it is known that the position of the government forces is greatly jeopardized.

According to some Western sources, Faya-Largeau has virtually fallen. And yet, even tonight the Chad minister of information continues to deny rumors of the fall of the oasis. He merely confirmsthat fighting started very early, around 0700 and that it was extremely fierce due to the air and land intervention of Col al-Qadhdhafi's forces. In any case, in the streets of Ndjamena this evening people are listening to the news on Chad radio with great attention and [words indistinct] are giving signs of anxiety. The arrival this morning of the Red Berets was good news because the people had the feeling that their safety would be guaranteed. This evening, however, the atmosphere is becoming pessimistic in the Chadian capital.

**Government Forces Retreat Reported**

*NC110708 Paris AFP in English 0706 GMT 11 Aug 83*

[By AFP special envoy Christian Millet]

[Text] Ndjamena, Aug 11 (AFP) — President Hissein Habre's forces evacuated the northern Chad oasis town of Faya-Largeau yesterday after an all-out Libyan tank and air assault, a reliable source said here today.

Government troops had planned to make a tactical withdrawal during last night, but were forced to pull back with difficulty at 3 p.m., the source said.

Libyan fighter-bombers pursued the government forces south to the Chicha wells some 175 kms (120 miles) south of Faya-Largeau, the source added.

Since yesterday morning more than 50 Libyan planes had flown constant missions over Faya-Largeau, embracing a strip of palm trees over 60 kms (36 miles) in a desert depression, and monitored all government troop movements.

But government troops fought back and even carried out several successful counter-attacks before they were forced to withdraw, the reliable source said.

Meanwhile government troops scored a "resounding victory" at Oum Chalouba, 352 kms (210 miles) southeast of Faya-Largeau on the road to Abeche, the national Chadian radio announced last night.

A reliable source here, confirming his report, said government troops killed several hundred rebels and captured 600 there.

**Embassy Confirms Withdrawal**

*NC111103 Paris AFP in English 1101 GMT 11 Aug 83*

[Text] Paris, Aug 11 (AFP) — Chadian President Hissein Habre's troops have withdrawn from Faya-Largeau without major loss of life, taking most of their equipment with them, a Chadian Embassy spokesman said here today.

(Reliable sources in Ndjamena said earlier that government forces evacuated the northern oasis town yesterday after an all-out Libyan tank and air assault.)

An embassy spokesman said the defending force pulled out in small groups so as to "limit losses from raids by the Libyan Air Force, which is operating in the region with more than 50 aircraft".

Government units were still operating in several places close to Faya-Largeau, he said.

**Opposition Spokesman Interviewed**

*LD101859 Paris Domestic Service in French 1725 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Interview with Abderrahman Moussa, Paris spokesman of the Transitional National Union Government of Chad, by correspondent (Patrice Malakoff) in Paris; date not given — live or recorded]

[Text] [Moussa] There are no Libyan columns. There are only forces belonging to Goukouni Oueddei, which have been at the gates of Faya-Largeau for some time.

[(Malakoff)] You are now in full control?

[Moussa] At the moment, we control 100 percent of the oasis.

[(Malakoff)] Your government is considered Al-Qadhdhafi's pawn. At the same time, if France enters the Chad conflict, it is precisely because she considers that Libya is waging a war in your country. Can you answer that?

[Moussa] We are not Al-Qadhdhafi's pawns. We are Chadians. We are fighting the dissidents and we shall continue to combat

these ministers who have rebelled against their government. We are not pawns. We are friends of Libya and many things bind us together, but we are not pawns.

[(Malakoff)] But Libya is protecting you a great deal and is sending you the means to defend yourselves.

[Moussa] Indeed, Libya is helping us militarily. Therefore, Libya supplies us with equipment, but not a physical presence as some people or some powers repeat incessantly.

[(Malakoff)] You know that this is the primary reason that France decided to intervene: because she considers that Libya is waging the war in your country, in Chad. What do you think?

[Moussa] Well, I believe that France's mind has been poisoned by the FAN from Ndjamena, because FAN is dictating to the information media, and it was these dispatches that caused France to decide to intervene — even physically — in Chad.

[(Malakoff)] How do you view this intervention?

[Moussa] It is regrettable that France rushed in, because we know that France — President Mitterrand's regime — has been somewhat shaken up by countries that fear that the continent or Chad's neighbors will be destabilized. At the same time, the Americans are putting pressure on these countries, which in turn insistently ask the French Government to intervene. Let us say that I believe that the French Government has made a bad start.

[(Malakoff)] If the French eventually decide to send Jaguars, what would your reaction be?

[Moussa] I do not think that the French would send Jaguars, because we are Chadians and it is the Chadians who have regained complete control of Faya-Largeau. The Chadians are in Faya-Largeau and I do not think that there is any reason for the French Government to intervene with its Jaguars.

## CONGO

### Sao Tome, Principe President on State Visit

*AB100845 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 9 Aug 83*

[Excerpts] The head of state, President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, last night gave a banquet in honor of his Sao Tome and Principe counterpart, President Manuel Pinto da Costa. President Pinto da Costa's visit on the eve of the 20th anniversary of the Congolese revolution enables our two countries to strengthen their bonds of friendship and cooperation. There is no doubt, therefore, that beyond the official toasts proposed yesterday at the banquet, the two heads of state will examine together issues of common interest and problems of the preservation of world peace and the survival of our peoples.

Proposing the toast last night at the banquet, Comrade President Denis Sassou-Nguesso took the opportunity to express the Congolese people's joy in receiving President Pinto da Costa and his delegation. One of the highlights of Comrade President Denis Sassou-Nguesso's speech was the situation prevailing in Chad, a situation which has unfortunately left the central African subregion looking on helplessly. For President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, the (?survivors) of the central African subregion should be aware of their responsibilities in the Chadian conflict.

[Begin Sassou-Nguesso recording] Our subregion is today sadly and tragically in the center of international news. The central African subregion, which is supposed to play the role of an economic giant because of its immense potential, looks, unfortunately, today like a political dwarf. This political shortcoming deprives it of any possible initiative whenever a crisis crops up in the subregion. Then foreign interference, all sorts of speculation, and our rigid positions marked by lack of consultations and a search for a compromise, render us impotent in the face of the escalation of that conflict which — if nothing is done — could dangerously degenerate into a conflagration that no party involved would be able to control. The central African subregion should, therefore, in consultation with the OAU, find ways and means likely to contribute to the installation of a lasting peace in Chad. It would be wrong for us to deceive any of the conflicting parties into thinking that a military solution in the Chadian tragedy is possible.

Our major objective is to try to put a definite end to the sufferings of our Chadian brothers by helping them to become reconciled with themselves, to live in peace with a regained unity, to rebuild their country, and to establish one Chadian state free from any foreign manipulations.

The People's Republic of Congo is ready to actively contribute to the search for such a solution. This is our wish and this is our commitment. [end recording]

## GABON

### Head of State Bongo Interviewed on Chad

*AB052110 Libreville AGP/PANA in French 1230 GMT 5 Aug 83*

[Text] Libreville, 5 August (AGP/PANA) — The war between Goukouni Oueddei and Hissein Habre for the conquest of power in Chad is being intensified as the days go by. In view of this renewed outbreak of hostilities and the contradictory reports emanating from that country, the Chadian problem is becoming increasingly preoccupying for the Africans and particularly for the leaders of the central African subregion.

In this connection, Gabonese head of state El Hadj Omar Bongo on Thursday morning granted to the GABONESE NEWS AGENCY an exclusive interview, the text of which we publish here:

Question: Mr President, in view of this situation, do you think a reconciliation is impossible in Chad and that your action should be confined to the Libreville and Franceville initiatives and the various appeals you made?

Answer: I think diplomacy should not lay down arms because of the sound of guns. On the contrary, it must always mobilize

itself in order to help find political and peaceful solutions to the differences and conflicts that may arise here and there.

Chad is a central African country and we cannot remain indifferent to the worsening situation in that sister country ravaged by a fratricidal war which destroyed the country's economic and administrative structures since 1975. I propose a collective action, particularly consultations at the level of the central African subregion in order to find solutions capable of bringing back peace and reconciliation in that sister country.

In this connection, the celebration in Brazzaville of the 20th anniversary of the "Trois Glorieuses," [the popular uprising of 13, 14, and 15 August 1963 which led to the overthrow of Congolese President Fulbert Youlou] to which President Sassou-Nguesso has kindly invited a number of heads of state, could once again offer central Africa an opportunity for such consultations. Besides, I contacted my colleagues in the subregion about this matter on the occasion of the meeting in Gabon between the leaders of the various Chadian factions. We are, therefore, going to discuss it again with those of them who will be present in Brazzaville.

Question: Mr President, it would seem that no solution to the Chadian problem can be found without reconciliation between the different political factions. Yet Goukouni Oueddei does not want to reconcile himself with Hissein Habre. What is your opinion?

Answer: One thing must be made clear, both in Gabon and in the international community. Hissein is the current and effective leader of Chad. I remember that a few weeks ago he proclaimed a general amnesty and asked Chadians from all political factions to return to the country and participate in its reconstruction. That is to say, there can be no reconciliation without him because he is the authentic political leader who, in fact, is recognized by international organizations such as the OAU, the Nonaligned [Movement], and the UN. I believe, therefore, that the proclamation of amnesty through which President Hissein Habre implicitly acknowledges the existence of dispute between Chadians should serve as a basis in the search for a solution so that a new Chad can emerge from this peaceful solution.

Question: Mr President, you have just said President Sassou-Nguesso has invited some of the region's heads of state to the celebrations of "Trois Glorieuses." Can you tell us if Chad is also invited to the celebrations?

Answer: It is the Congolese Government that is issuing the invitations. Therefore, I cannot answer this question. However, within the peaceful framework that I talked about earlier, the presence of a Chadian delegation can only be advantageous.

Question: Despite the present crisis in Chad, will that country attend the next summit of the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa which will be held in Bangui?

Answer: Here also, I will say that it is the duty of the current chairman of the union to invite both member-countries and observers. As far as I am concerned, I think that it is good that Chad attends our sessions, even more so since its representatives attended some of our Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa meetings as observers and since we belong to the same monetary zone. As a member of fact, with the acceptance of Equatorial Guinea's application for membership are we not witnessing the desire of the member-countries to expand the organization? The return of Chad to the organization will only strengthen it.

Question: Mr President, in conclusion, what would you want to tell us?

Answer: I have always had confidence in what I do, and I do it without any calculations. I called together all the factions on two occasions. I continue to think that peace can only return to Chad through the reconciliation of all its sons. I will work to achieve this goal within the OAU, within the framework of the Permanent Committee for Reconciliation in Chad headed by the current chairman, and also within the framework of the ad hoc committee on the border conflict between Chad and Libya headed by Gabon, or within the framework of a meeting of the heads of state of the central African subregion of which Chad is a member.

I am a man of dialogue and that is why I always say that it is only through dialogue that a lasting solution can be found to the Chadian problem. I am convinced — I am saying this because I know President Hissein Habre — that President Habre holds this same view. It will, therefore, be a great shame for central Africa if we are not able to do everything possible to help restore peace and reconciliation in Chad.

If I keep talking about central Africa, it is because the heads of state of our subregion are conscious of the role we can play in the Chadian problem to help the OAU.

I would like to conclude by saying that no action, either international, multilateral, or bilateral, aimed at restoring peace to this brotherly country, should be spared. For Gabon, with a spirit of solidarity, does not overlook any of these possibilities.

## Niger President Arrives on Visit, Comments on Chad

*AB100630 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 1900 GMT 9 Aug 83*

[Text] The president of Niger arrived this morning in Libreville for a 24-hour friendly and working visit to Gabon. The two presidents, Seyni Kountche and Omar Bongo, will discuss the Chadian issue during the talks they will have as the Niger head of state announced in the following statement:

[Begin Kountche recording] Niger borders Chad and everything which concerns Chad concerns us too. Our talks will touch on the present issue. Niger and Gabon can only join efforts to help the Chadians find a final solution which is beneficial to the friendly people of Chad and to enable them to begin the reconstruction of Chad.[end recording]

## GHANA

### Government Condemns 'Widening of Chad Conflict'

*AB090800 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 9 Aug 83*

[Text] The Ghana Government has strongly condemned the widening of the Chad conflict through the massive military aid being given to the Hissein Habre forces by external powers, particularly, the United States and France. An official statement issued yesterday said the government has watched with increasing concern the worsening situation in Chad. What is essentially an internal conflict is being turned into an explosive international situation as a result of the massive external military aid to the Habre forces.

The statement said with the U.S. forces engaged in joint military exercises with Habre's allies — Egypt, the Sudan, and Somalia — and the tension generated in the Gulf of Sidra threatening to develop into a military confrontation, a very dangerous threat to international peace and security is posed for Africa. Furthermore, one cannot overlook the threat posed to the independence of African states by the impunity with which big powers are intervening in the conflict. It says the Government of Ghana deplores the internationalization of the conflict and supports the call of the OAU for all outside powers to desist from further interference, direct or indirect.

The government believes that the only prospect for a permanent solution to the problem lies in a political settlement. It is for this reason that the government supports the Transitional National Union Government led by Goukouni Oueddei formed as a result of an agreement between all the political factions in Chad. It is deplorable that the government collapsed largely as a result of sabotage by Hissein Habre aided and abetted by his external backers.

Finally, the statement appeals to the OAU to redouble its efforts to find a peaceful solution to the conflict and to save Chad from further suffering.

## LIBERIA

### Liberian Government Issues Statement on Chad

*AB092205 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 9 Aug 83*

[Text] The Government of Liberia has issued a statement against any attempt by any state to undermine the security of the Chadian Government, subvert Chadian sovereignty, and impose its rule on the Chadian people. In a statement issued in Monrovia yesterday by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the situation in Chad, the Liberian Government expressed grave concern over the reported intensification of Libya's intervention in Chad and the escalation of fighting in that African country. The statement said Libyan fighter planes are reportedly engaged in bombing Faya-Largeau, the administrative capital of northern Chad, and pointed out that if these reports are correct, then Libya's intervention in Chad should be regretted as a gross violation of the territorial integrity of Chad.

The statement further pointed out that the government of Hissein Habre has been recognized by the United Nations, OAU, and the nonaligned countries' movement. Accordingly, the statement said, all member-states of these organizations have an obligation to lend their undivided support to that government at a time of its greatest need. The statement explains that a fundamental principle of international laws that bounds all members of the international community is the respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states. As such, all members of the community of nations and particularly all members of the OAU have an obligation to uphold this principle and to contribute to a peaceful resolution of the conflict in Chad and preserve Chadian sovereignty and territorial integrity. The statement therefore said peace must be restored to Chad by all cost and all uninvited foreign forces must be withdrawn immediately and unconditionally from that troubled African country, the statement concluded.

## NIGER

### Kountche Returns from Gabon, Comments on Chad

*AB101800 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Excerpts] We have just learned that the head of state arrived in Niamey a short while ago. Our special envoy is on the line at the airport:

Head of state General Seyni Kountche's friendly working visit to Gabon ended this morning. The chairman of the Supreme Military Council [CMS] returned to Niamey a few minutes ago. He was received on disembarking by Prime Minister Oumarou Mamane and Lieutenant Colonel Ali Seybou, the National Army chief of staff. After greeting the members of the CMS and government, the head of state was interviewed in the VIP lounge.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Mr President, you have just arrived from Libreville where you were on a 24-hour friendly and working visit. What results have you obtained in that first visit to Gabon?

[Kountche] The Gabonese head of state and I were not meeting for the first time. I ~~made it a point~~ to visit ~~Gabon~~ briefly because there are some similarities between Gabon and Niger, even though geographically Gabon belongs to that part of our continent endowed with ecological riches. Gabon produces uranium like Niger. Gabon also produces oil and is a member-country of OPEC. While oil finds in Niger seem encouraging, and we are trying to see if it is possible to set up a refinery in order to make national profit from oil. You can, therefore, understand that there is the need for us to lay the foundation for our cooperation because until now, there was no legal document for cooperation between Gabon and Niger. This is why my short stay made it possible for us to sign a draft agreement on cooperation and to establish a joint commission on cooperation.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, during your short visit, you held lengthy talks with President Omar Bongo. You must have talked about the war in Chad. At a time when we hear of the internationalization of the conflict, what do you think about the current situation in that neighboring country?

[Kountche] I think that it is difficult for us to meet without examining certain issues, namely current ones. Gabon belongs to the central African region and Niger borders on Chad. The Gabonese head of state made an appeal recently to all leaders of the subregion for consultations with the view to examining the possible way to restore peace in Chad. Of course, we did not fail to encourage his initiative. Both of us examined this possibility. In fact this was not the first time Gabon and Niger are members of the commission on (?Chad) [words indistinct] about the extent which this Chadian tragedy is taking. I said in Libreville that there is no other possible solution to the Chadian problem than a national settlement. This means that it is first of all up to Chadians to help individual (?leaders) or groups to achieve a peaceful settlement. When there is a conflict and considering the situation, it is quite normal to call on whoever one likes. With respect to geopolitical considerations, Chad is too weak for certain situations to be allowed to last. Therefore there is the need for central African states — Chad's immediate neighbors — or the members of the ad hoc committee on Chad to work in conjuction with all parties of good will as soon as possible in order to cope with this situation which has lasted for too long now. [end recording]

## NIGERIA

### Further Reportage on Presidential Election

#### Election Results

*AB101700 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] President Shehu Shagari is leading the remaining presidential aspirants in last Saturday's election by scoring 25 percent in 8 out of the 11 states whose results have so far been announced by the Federal Electoral Commission, Fedeco. Chief Obafemi Awolowo of the Unity Party of Nigeria, UPN, is following closely with 25 percent in seven states while Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe of the Nigeria People's Party, NPP, got 25 percent in three states.

However, the UPN has so far scored a total of 7,113,037 votes; National Party of Nigeria, NPN, 6,091,079 votes; while the NPP [Nigerian People's Party] has 1,693,957 votes. The Great Nigeria People's Party, GNPP, has so far scored a total of 208,583 votes; the People's Redemption Party, PRP, 133,458 votes; and Nigeria Advance Party, NAP, 134,524 votes.

Results from eight other states are still being awaited. They include Benue, Borno, Anambra, Sokoto, Kaduna, Kano, Gongola, and Plateau States.

#### Suit Will Not Delay Results

*AB101540 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] The chairman of the Federal Electoral Commission, Fedeco, Justice Victor Ovie-Whiskey, says the various court actions by some people over the presidential election will not delay the release of results and the conduct of the remaining elections. He explains that most of the complaints concerned the conduct of the election in certain areas, stressing that the commission was ready to correct any anomalies connected with the presidential election as soon as they were discovered. The Fedeco chairman said in Lagos yesterday that the commission was looking into the complaint made by the presidential candidate of the Nigeria People's Party [NPP], Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe, adding that everything would be done to attend to genuine complaint.

Dr Azikiwe had alleged at a news conference in Enugu that Fedeco did not supply enough electoral materials to areas where the NPP was known to be strong.

#### Shagari Reelected

*AB110815 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 11 Aug 83*

[Text] President Shehu Shagari has been reelected for the second term of office. He won last Saturday's presidential elections with 12,037,638 votes from the platform of the National Party of Nigeria, NPN. President Shagari also won 25 percent or more of the total votes cast in 16 states. These are: Anambra, Bauchi, Benoe, Borno, Gongola, Kaduna, Kano, and Niger States. The rest are: Cross River, Plateau, Rivers, Kwara, Oyo, Bendel, Sokoto, and Imo States.

His closest opponent, Chief Obafemi Awolowo of the Unity Party of Nigeria, UPN, came second with 7,885,444 total votes. Chief Awolowo won the 25 percent or more in seven states. These are: Lagos, Ogun, Oyo, Ondo, Bendel, Cross River, and Kwara States. Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe of the Nigeria People's Party, NPP, came third with a total of 3,534,633 votes. Dr Azikiwe won 25 percent or more of the votes cast in four states. They are: Anambra, Imo, Niger and Plateau States.

The presidential candidate of the People's Redemption Party, PRP, Alhaji Hassan Yusuf, took the fourth position with a total of 1,037,281, votes. Alhaji Yusuf won 25 percent or more only in Kano State. The leader and presidential candidate of the Great Nigeria People's Party, GNPP, won a total of 640,928 votes, and the sixth candidate, Mr Tunji Braithwaite of the Nigeria Advanced Party, NAP, won a total of 308,832 votes.

With a difference of 4,162,213 votes over the total votes won by Chief Obafemi Awolowo and by scoring 25 percent or more of the total votes cast in 16 states of the federation, President Shehu Shagari was declared the winner of last Saturday's elections. Declaring him winner, the returning officer for the presidential elections, Mr Morris Asuquo Niang, said that President Shehu

Shagari had satisfied the provision of Section 126 and Section 2-A and 2-B of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The section requires the winner of the presidential race to secure the highest votes cast in the elections and also not less than one quarter of the votes cast in each of at least two thirds of all the states in the federation.

**Shagari Acceptance Speech**

*AB110710 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 11 Aug 83*

[Acceptance speech by Nigerian President Shehu Shagari made in Lagos on 11 August 1983 — recorded]

[Text] My dear countrymen and women, the Federal Electoral Commission, Fedeco, has announced my reelection as the president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria for another term of 4 years. First and foremost, I thank God for His mercy in making possible the peaceful conduct of the presidential election. We pray that the remaining elections will also take place in an atmosphere of peace and concord. Let me thank our electorate for their faith in me. It is with humility that I accept to continue to be our nation's number one servant.

I regard myself as the representative of the entire people of Nigeria even though not every person in the country has voted for me. This victory should not be regarded as a victory just for me and the National Party of Nigeria. It is a victory for all Nigerians. It is a victory for democracy.

I salute the people of this country and congratulate the Fedeco for its impartial and fair conduct of the elections. I congratulate also the Nigeria police, and the armed forces for their excellent performance in maintaining law and order. I believe that in the last 4 years of my presidency, I practically demonstrated my abiding faith in the unity of this nation and in the brotherliness of all Nigerians irrespective of their political, religious, and ethnic affiliation. I promise with God's help again to serve all Nigerians with equal dedication and honesty.

May I take this opportunity to express my profound gratitude to my party, the National Party of Nigeria, and all officials who participated in one way way or the other, in the conduct of these elections. I also congratulate most heartily my opponents and their supporters for putting up a clean and gallant fight and for upholding the tenets of our democratic system. The contest has been long and hard. As good sportsmen, I believe that we shall accept the results of the race in a sportsmanly spirit.

It is well known that during the course of my first term as president, I did everything to ensure the peaceful and free atmosphere in this country in which it has been possible to conduct the ongoing elections in an open democratic manner. I therefore expect a reasonable degree of reciprocity from our political leaders and their supporters whom I invite to work with me in the great task ahead. I stretch my arm of fellowship and cooperation to them in the fervent hope that together we shall, in unity, advance the cause of our great nation and our great people.

I urge you all to join me in putting the interest of our nation above all else. We must do so by showing maximum loyalty, hard work, and dedication in all of our places of work. It is the only way we can build a just and great nation of which we shall all be deservedly proud.

Finally, I wish to assure the international community that Nigeria will continue to maintain and promote peaceful relations with all nations. We shall remain steadfast in the just struggle against racism, apartheid, and colonialism. Africa will remain the main focus of Nigeria's foreign policy. As such, Nigeria will, as usual, strain every nerve to ensure continental progress and unity. May God bless you all. Thank you.

**Court Rejects Suit**

*AB101930 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] A Lagos high court today struck out a suit brought by the Great Nigeria People's Party, GNPP, presidential candidate, Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim, against the Federal Electoral Commission, Fedeco, alledging irregularities in the conduct of last Saturday's elections in Borno, Sokoto, and Gongola States. Day schedule [as heard] correspondent Robert Ewema has the details:

[Begin recording] Alhaji Waziri was seeking an injunction to restrict Fedeco from releasing the presidential election results in respect of Borno, Sokoto, and Gongola States. The GNPP presidential candidate in an affidavit of urgency deposed that no votes were cast in several constituencies in Borno State as a result of a dispute between various parties at the said constituencies on the number of ballot boxes assigned to the constituencies by Fedeco. The GNPP leader also alledged that Fedeco supplied less ballot boxes for the constituencies but the National Party of Nigeria, NPN, through its officials and agents, insisted that unless all ballot boxes were produced voting would not take place in the constituencies. Alhaji Waziri also alleged that counting agents of the GNPP were refused entry into various polling booths in Maiduguri metropolitan local government area. He contended further that his party was not represented at the polling booths by counting agents. The GNPP presidential candidate in another allegation stated that certificates of total votes cast in such constituencies were not signed in the presence of counting agents by returning officers.

In his ruling, ~~the chief judge of~~ Lagos State, Mr Justice J.A. Adefarasi, said his court lacked the jurisdiction to entertain the suit, pursuant to Section 237 of the Constitution and Section 119 of the Electoral Act of 1982. The presiding judge contended that jurisdiction was conferred only on the federal high court to entertain the suit since it was in respect of the presidency and vice presidency. He said the Constitution made it clear that such points could go by way of petition at the federal high court.

After the ruling, Alhaji Waziri told newsmen that he was going straight to the federal high court to file his suit. He said he was also filing a fresh suit to restrain Fedeco from releasing the results of Kano, Kaduna, Plateau, and Benue States. [end recording]

## UPPER VOLTA

### Coup Attempt Against Sankara Regime Foiled

#### Sankara Statement to AFP

*NC101837 Paris AFP in English 1820 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] Ouagadougou, Aug. 10 (AFP) — An attempted counter-coup took place in Upper Volta last night during which a former army chief of staff and a former paratroop commando regiment commander were killed, Captain Thomas Sankara told AFP today.

Capt. Sankara, president of the National Revolutionary Council, who overthrew President Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo on August 4, said unidentified armed men simultaneously attacked his residence, in the Entente Council Palace, and the nearby national radio building. Two of his guards were wounded, one seriously, he said.

At the same time former Army chief Colonel Gabriel Some Yorian, and Dedougou para-commando regiment commander Djibril Fidel — both under house arrest following last week's coup — tried to escape, he said.

Earlier a Revolutionary Council statement accused "sinister counter-revolutionary individuals" of trying to free them. Captian Sankara said the two were shot dead by their guards and that three other guards were seriously wounded during the rescue attempt.

There were no details of those involved in trying to free the officers or in the attacks on Capt. Sankara's residence or the radio building, nor whether the attackers had suffered any casualties.

Last night's counter-coup bid came shortly after dusk when a curfew was in force. Panic was reported in certain quarters in the city as people feared there were going to be armed clashes.

Later the same evening the Revolutionary Council condemned rumour mongers for trying to "spread fear and destroy confidence" in the new rulers with reports of attacks and shelling.

National radio announced last night that Army units at Ouahigouya 180 kms (105 miles) north west of here and Dedougou 230 kms (150 miles) west of the capital — the regiment commanded by Djibril Fidel — had both rallied to the new regime.

But unconfirmed reports say that they are still in rebellion against the new authorities, together with elements of an armoured battalion stationed at Ouagadougou.

[Words indistinct] the regime's recall of reservists from 1978-80 has not reassured the population.

(In Mulhouse, France, a tourist organisation, Le Point, said that 300 French tourists [words indistinct] in Upper Volta following the closure of Ouagadougou Airport.

(A spokesman, Maurice Freund, said tension persisted in the capital. Citing telephone conversations with the stranded tourists he said that the tension had heightened since last night.

(The tourists had heard explosions and shots during curfew hours around the airport and said the airport and surrounding areas were evacuated.

(Mr. Freund said the Upper Voltan authorities had refused to allow the tourists to leave on Air Volta flights for Ivory Coast and were making every tourist individually present a request to leave the country.

(He said the French Foreign Ministry had advised Le Point not to send any other tourists to Upper Volta for the time being because of the political situation).

#### CNR Press Communique

*AB101350 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 10 Aug 83*

["Press communique" issued by the National Council of the Revolution in Ouagadougou on 10 August]

[Text] Some important events happened during the night of Tuesday, 9 August and Wednesday, 10 August in Ouagadougou. In fact, in spite of the general support for the revolution and in spite of our previous communiques, there are still some cynical counterrevolutionaries nostalgic for the reactionary, antipeople, and discredited regime of Some Yorian and Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo, who want to stop the Voltan people's impetus.

Taking the humanitarian treatment given by the revolution to the principal leaders of the deposed regime for weakness, they attempted with violence to release the detainees of the deposed regime, an attempt which was vain, because thanks to the vigilance of the revolutionary guards, the attempt ended in a crushing defeat leading to the death of those very people they want to release — Colonel Gabriel Some Yorian and Major Djibril Fidel. On the side of the revolutionary guards, three were seriously wounded.

The National Council of the Revolution renews its appeal to all the people to increase their vigilance in order to nip in the bud any attempts to sabotage the revolutionary action. It is the fatherland or death! The struggle continues!

[Issued by] The National Council of the Revolution [CNR] in Ouagadougou on 10 August 1983

### Sankara Denies 'Air Bridge' With Libya

*AB101710 Paris AFP in French 1650 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] Ouagadougou, 10 Aug (AFP) — Captain Thomas Sankara, the president of the National Council of the Revolution, who seized power in Upper Volta during the night of 4 August, formally denied again on Wednesday the existence of an air-bridge between Libya and Ouagadougou.

In an interview with AFP, Upper Volta's new strongman said that only one Libyan plane landed at Ouagadougou International Airport on Saturday evening and was obliged to stay there for a few hours for technical reasons. He also said that he asked Libya to delay its assistance to Upper Volta for the time being. But he did not specify the type of such assistance.

### CNR Decree Establishes New Military Command

*AB102044 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 10 aug 83*

[Decree issued in Ouagadougou by the National Council of the Revolution on 10 August 1983 — read by "a CNR spokesman"]

[Text] Decree No 83-004/CNR-DNAC creating a high command of the National Armed Forces: The CNR president and head of state, considering the proclamation of 4 August 1983; considering Ordinance No 83-001/CNR creating the CNR; considering Law No 74-60 an of 3 August 1960 creating the National Army; considering Ordinance No 70-066/DM of 26 December 1970 on the comprehensive reorganization of the military defense of the territory, and the reorganization of the National Armed Forces; considering Decree No 70-321/DM of 26 December 1970 creating the general staff of the Armed Forces and establishing its duties; Considering Decree No 78-475/DNAC of 16 November 1978 reorganizing the services of the Ministry of National Defense and Veterans Affairs, especially under Section No 2, decrees:

Article 1: A High Command of the National Armed forces has been created.

Article 2: The High Command of the National Armed Forces replaces the general staff of the armies.

Article 3: The organization, the duties, and functions of the High Command of the National Armed Forces will be set later by a decree.

Article 4: All contrary provisions are hereby repealed.

Article 5: The present decree will be recorded and published in the government's official journal.

Ouagadougou, 10 August 1983.

[Signed] Captain Thomas Sankara.

### Decree Establishes Military Units

*AB102108 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Decree issued in Ouagadougou on 10 August by the National Council of the Revolution — read by "a CNR spokesman"]

[Text] Decree No 83-005/CNR-DNAC creating new units within the National Armed Forces:

The CNR president and head of state, considering the proclamation of 4 August 1983; considering Ordinance No 83-001/CNR of 4 August 1983 creating the CNR; considering Decree No 83-0019/CSP-PRES of 7 January 1983 concerning the standard organization of ministries (?as well as changes within them); considering Decree No 83-0020/CSP-PRES of 7 January 1983 on the definition of the duties of the ministries (?as well as the changes); considering Decree No 83-002/CNR-PRES of 6 August 1983 on responsibility for current issues within the ministries; considering Ordinance 74-60/AN of 3 August 1960 creating the National Army; considering Ordinance No 70-066/PRES-DN of 26 November 1970 concerning the general reorganization of the military defense of the territory and the reorganization of the National Armed Forces; considering Decree No 83-004/CNR-DNAC of 10 August 1983 creating a high command of the National Armed Forces, decrees:

Article 1: A fourth infantry commando regiment has been created. It is based at Fanan-Gourma.

Article 2: A fifth infantry commando regiment has been created. It is based at Dawa.

Article 3: An Airbone Infantry Battalion, BIA, has been created in Koudougou.

Article 4: A provision will define the coordination of these units.

Article 5: The permanent secretary of the Ministry of National Defense and Veteran Affairs charged with current issues of the ministry is responsible for the enforcement of the present decree which will be recorded and published in the republic's official journal.

Ouagadougou, 10 August 1983.

[Signed] Captain Thomas Sankara.

### Decree Announces Military Appointments

*AB102150 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Decree issued in Ouagadougou on 10 August 1983 by the National Council of the Revolution — read by "a CNR spokesman"]

[Text] Decree on appointments within the National Armed Forces. The CNR president and head of state decrees:

Article 1: Major Boukary Jean-Baptiste Lingani has been appointed commander in chief of the High Command of the National Armed Forces.

Article 2: Major Amadou Sawadogo has been appointed deputy commander in chief of the High Command of the National Armed Forces.

Article 3: The following officers, who are confirmed in their present functions, are transferred as follows:

1st Infantry Commando Regiment [RIC], Captain Moumouni Compaore; 2d RIC, Captain Louis Jouani Yameogo; 3d RIC, Captain Badaye Fayama; GIPAV [expansion unknown], Captain Paul Yameogo; Paratrooper Commando Regiment, Captain Ibrahim Traore; Airbone Infantry Battalion, Lieutenant Boukary Kabore; National Gendarmery, Lieutenant Ousseni Compaore; Headquarters and Support Regiment, Captain Jean Sinfore; Artillery, Lieutenant Zembani Fadeba; G2, Captain Kouame Lougue; Air Force Base, Captain Ali Traore; Revolutionary National Guard, Lieutenant Soule Mohamed; CMA [expansion unknown], Captain Moussa George Boni; director of communications, Lieutenant Saviamba Foundamba; Military Office, Lieutenant Tioffe Ani; Liaison Bureau, Captain Sani Gaston Gnoumou; Operations Bureau, Captain Laba Gouba; BA [expansion unknown], Captain Assane Sawadogo; BI [expansion unknown], Captain Mamadou Traore; military attache in Paris, Captain Sassoum Ouedraogo; director of enlistment, Lieutenant Boucary Conde; director of health services, Lieutenant Colonel Dr Ouba Liou; director of the finance department, Quartermaster Sore Daniel Ouedraogo; director of materiel, Captain Yessoum Campaore; (?Debts), Captain Justin Barro; 4th RIC, Captain Tiangoura Seidou; 5th RIC, Captain Adama Ouedraogo; garisson officer, Lieutenant Boukary Tapsoba; and officer detached to the Great Chancellery, Lieutenant Yssouf Lamira Ouedraogo.

Ouagadougou, 10 August 1983

[Signed] Captain Thomas Sankara

It is recalled that the National Revolutionary Guard is the former Republican Guard.

### Decree Appoints Police Director

*AB102218 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] We received a new decree issued by the National Council of the Revolution this evening. It reads as follows:

Decree No 83-006/CNR-PRES appointing a temporary director general of the national police. The CNR president and head of state, considering the proclamation of 4 August 1983; considering Ordinance No 83-001/CNR of 4 August 1983 on the takeover by the CNR; considering Decree No 83-No 83-0237/CSP-PRES of 9 June 1983 appointing a director general of the national police; considering the service requirements, decrees:

Article 1: Ernest Ouedraogo Nongma, regimental number 05233, second class, fourth step police inspector, is appointed temporary director general of the national police to replace Bougouma Cyprien Ouedraogo, who has received a new assignment.

Article 2: The secretary general of the Ministry of the Interior and Security responsible for current matters is charged with the enforcement of this decree, which will be recorded and published in the republic's official journal.

Ouagadougou, 10 August 1983

[Signed] Captain Thomas Sankara.

### CNR Decrees Partial Border Reopening 11 Aug

*AB111350 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 300 GMT 11 Aug 83*

[Presidential decree issued in Ouagadougou on 11 August — read by announcer]

[Text] Here is a decree issued by the president of the National Council of the Revolution on the partial reopening of the country's borders.

Decree No 83-009/CNR-PRES on the partial reopening of borders: The president of the CNR and head of state, given the proclamation of 4 August 1983, given Ordinance No 83-001/CNR-PRES of 4 August 1983 on the creation of the CNR, given Decree No 83-001/CNR-PRES of 4 August 1983 on the installation of the curfew especially in its Article 2, decrees:

Article 1: The country's borders will be reopened from 12 August 1983.

Article 2: The opening hours will be 0600-1800.

Article 3: The present decree will be registered and published in the official gazette of the republic.

Issued in Ouagadougou on 11 August, 1983

[Signed] Captain Thomas Sankara

### Sankara Visits Military Units in Capital

*AB101520 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Press communique]

[Text] Already on Friday, 5 August, Captain Thomas Sankara, the chairman of the National Council of the Revolution, met with the authorities of the military and paramilitary forces of the country in order to explain to them the reasons for the 4 August events which resulted in the seizure of power by the CNR.

It was also with this desire for contacts that the chairman of the CNR devoted the morning of yesterday, Tuesday, to a visit to the military and paramilitary units in the capital. The CNR chairman went to the National Gendarmery Headquarters and the Headquarters of the Republican Guards, the Republican Security Company, [words indistinct], the police, and the customs service where he met with the officers, noncommissioned officers,

and enlisted men. Everywhere he went, he was given an enthusistic and sometimes even frenzied welcome and was received with shouts of long live the revolution.

The chairman, who later held discussions with the delegates of the various units, noted that the support being given to the revolutionary process launched on 4 August was nothing less than the demonstration of an awareness which had long remained dormant.

**Communique Issued on Special Flights Abroad**
*AB092035 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 9 Aug 83*

[Communique from the National Council of the Revolution issued in Ouagadougou on 9 August 1983]

[Text] The permanent secretary in charge of executing current issues in the Ministry of Interior and Security requests all people interested in the special flights to Bamako, Dakar, Niamey, and Abidjan to get into contact with these services at the National Assembly: telephone number 34441. They should ask for Kelem Albert or Nincheman Vincent.

**CNR Suspends Decree on Medical Prices**
*AB071330 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 7 Aug 83*

[Press Communique from the National Council of the Revolution issued in Ouagadougou on 7 August]

[Text] The president of the National Council of the Revolution, CNR, announces: While waiting for new regulations, the provisions of Decree No 83/0035 CSP-PM/MSP of 8 April 1983 concerning the fixing of prices for medical services in hospitals and sanitary centers in Upper Volta are suspended.

Issued in Ouagadougou on 7 August 1983

[Signed] Captain Thomas Sankara.

**Bobo-Dioulasso Youth Set Up Committee**
*AB071100 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1002 GMT 7 Aug 83*

[Statement by the Prefectoral Council of the Youth of Bobo-Dioulasso issued on 7 August at Bobo-Dioulasso — read by Jean-Pierre Bougouma, president of the Prefectoral Council of the Youth of Bobo-Dioulasso]

[Text] On 4 August 1983, another change occurred in the destiny of our country. A new wind blew over Upper Volta, blowing away with it the fumbling regime of Major Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo who on 17 May 1983, arbitrarily betrayed all the achievements of 7 November 1982. Since 4 4 August 1983, the Upper Voltan people have been exalting their joy and at the same time their hopes in a better future for a regained unity, peace, and harmony.

The 4 August movement is the expression of a people who have suffered so much from exploitation, hunger, and misery.

We, the youth of Bobo, meeting under our prefectoral council on Sunday 7 August 1983, at 0730 at the Youth House of Bobo, salute the birth of the National Council of the Revolution, CNR, pledge our support to the CNR which represents hope and the reaffirmation of our regained dignity for the Upper Voltan youth, mobilize ourselves to firmly defend the CNR by immediately setting up revolutionary defense committees in all areas of Bobo-Dioulasso, and ask the CNR to remain vigilant to do away forever with the enemies of the Upper Voltan people and correct the mistakes of 7 November 1982.

Forward with the revolution, together we will win! The struggle continues!

Issued in Bobo-Dioulasso on 7 August 1983.

[Signed] The youth of Bobo.

**Ouagadougou Affirms Youth Support for CNR**
*AB061025 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0955 GMT Aug 83*

[Announcement by unidentified announcer]

[Text] The date of 4 August 1983 is the opposite of 17 May 1983. The revolution continues its progress.

To be young is to love one's people and to devote oneself to the best future of the people. Like one man, all Upper Voltan young people unreservedly said yes to the National Council of the Revolution.

The CNR draws its energy from that spontaneous factor of union between Upper Voltans, the most common expression of which is Sankara. Thomas Sankara is in power. Yes, Upper Volta is not for sale by any defunct puppet regime whatsoever. The revolution is our concern.

## BOTSWANA

### Masire, Mugabe Speak at State Banquet

*MB101046 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, has told Zimbabwe Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe that his visit to the deep south of this region is a source of inspiration to those of our fellow men who still languish under the yoke of colonialism and apartheid. The president was speaking at a state banquet at the Holiday Inn in Gaborone last night in honor of the visiting prime minister.

Dr Masire noted that while Botswana and Zimbabwe are grappling with the challenges of political and economic development, Namibia and South Africa still contend with the problems of colonialism and racism. He said whilst we enjoy freedom and justice as God-given rights, our brethern in these two territories regard these as distant dreams still to come true. The president went on to pay tribute to the Zimbabwe prime minister for what he described as the crucial role which he continued to play in the mounting of political and economic liberation of southern Africa.

Dr Masire also noted that the structure of destabilization in southern Africa had manifested itself in different forms, ranging from sophisticated economic manipulations to blatant military attacks. The president noted that the majority-ruled countries of this region were not doubtful nor discouraged about their eventual success through the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, SADCC. He said: We do not seek confrontation with anyone, as our detractors have been quick to claim. SADCC, the president added, must be seen to succeed because the whole world is watching, and we cannot afford to fail.

Dr Masire also told Mr Mugabe that it was his hope that the visit of the Zimbabwe prime minister would help to consolidate cordial relations and widen the scope of cooperation between the two countries.

On his part, the Zimbabwe prime minister said the warm welcome that he and his delegation recieved is a clear demonstration of the long-standing bonds of friednship that exist between Botswana and Zimbabwe. He acknowledged the support that Botswana and other frontline states had given in the struggle for Zimbabwe's independence. Commenting on relations between the two countries, Mr Mugabe noted that his country was now represented by a high commissioner in Gaborone and that trade between the two neighboring states had more than doubled since 1980.

Mr Mugabe pointed out that in the security sphere, Botswana and Zimbabwe are successfully working closely together in order to meet the common security challenge caused by existing destabilizing factors in our regions. He [words indistinct] at South Africa's subversive and destabilization activites and accused the Pretoria regime of subjecting the independent states of this region to acts of unprovoked military aggression, directly and though bandit groups that it trained, armed, financed, and sponsored. But he warned that no amount of intimidation will ever compromise our principles.

On gathering his speech [as heard], Zimbabwe prime minister remarked that official visits by heads of state of government to one another's countries are not enough. The governments must make it easier for the peoples themselves of the neighboring African countries to visit one another by creating cheaper means of travel.

The Zimbabwe prime minister will this morning be taken on a conducted tour of the Botswana Vaccine Institute at the Broadhurst Industrial Area. At 0945 the prime minsiter will leave for Lobatse, where he will be welcomed by the assistant minister for agriculture, Mr (Mathlabaphiri), and be taken on a conducted tour of the Botswana Meat Commission. At 1200 the Zimbabwe prime minister will have lunch hosted by the [words indistinct] chairman of the Botswana Meat Commission. After lunch, the prime minster's party accompanied by the minister of mineral resource and water affairs, Dr Chiepe, will depart for Orapa, where he will be taken on a conducted tour of the Orapa diamond mine by the mine management. At 1830 this evening the prime minister will attend a reception hosted by the Lions' general manager, which will be followed by dinner.

### Mugabe Scores RSA 'Intimidation'

*MB101552 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has declared that no amount of intimidation from South Africa will ever make member states of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, SADCC, compromise their principles. Comrade Mugabe, who was speaking at a banquet given in his honor by the Botswana president, Dr Quett Masire, last night, called on all peace-loving peoples to assist in whatever way they could towards the establishment of a democratic order in South Africa. He said the Pretoria regime must also be made to dismantle the system of apartheid in that country and must not pose obstacles to the independence of Namibia.

Comrade Mugabe praised Botswana's role in the SADCC and also its moral, political, and material support it gave to the people of Zimbabwe during the liberation struggle.

In his reply Dr Masire said it is a moral duty for Botswana and Zimbabwe to help the people of Namibia and South Africa achieve self-determination. Dr Masire stressed that African countries which have gained independence should not be lured into complacency and self-contentment.

The prime minister and his delegation this morning visited the Botswana Vaccine Institute, which is part of the SADCC regional project. He will also visit the Botswana Meat Commission before flying to Orapa, where he will spend the night.

## MOZAMBIQUE

### President Machel Addresses Quelimane Rally

*MB091331 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 8 Aug 83*

[Speech by President Samora Machel at rally in Quelimane, Zambezia Province, on 8 August — recorded]

[Excerpts] The struggle continues. [Crowd shouts: Continues]

Your voice does not cross the river. It does not cross. You say: The struggle continues. The struggle continues. [Crowd shouts: Continues]

You are now stronger than I am. The struggle continues. [Crowd shouts: Continues]

Independence or death. [Crowd shouts: We shall win]

We were together on 19 June. On that occasion we mainly discussed issues connected with the life of our province, our Province of Zambezia. We also dealt with — as it was inevitable — the problems of the other provinces, because discussing Zambezia's problems means that we are discussing national problems. When we met in June the situation then was not like the current one. Your enthusiasm was not the same. There was some obscure understanding regarding a series of problems. Some of the problems appeared to be (?burning issues). Other problems appeared like problems that could not be solved. Other problems appeared to be [words indistinct]. It is true, isn't it?

I have come to fulfill and materialize the decisions of the Fourth Frelimo Congress. These decisions are to give work to each one of our citizens. Each one of them must live off his own sweat. This is why during our June visit we said everybody has an important role in the national economy. Everybody — each one of us — has an important role in Mozambique society, particularly regarding social problems. We have a greater role to perform in solving economic problems, the problems of supplies.

We have dealt with these problems, together with private businessmen, honest businessmen. They are entitled to earn profits in an honest manner. It is obvious that he who enters the business world does not do so to lose. It is true, isn't it, economists? A person who builds a [word indistinct] house, why can't he [words indistinct] some cents or some meticals? He must work, but he should not engage in speculation. He does not hoard. He does not hide goods and products. He sells them to members of the public. It is not the state's duty to sell salt. It is not its duty to sell [word indistinct]. It is not the duty of the state to sell needles. You understand that, don't you? The state will not go around selling shoes. It does not go around selling razor blades. It does not sell electric razors. It does not sell scissors. It does not sell shirts. It does not sell handkerchiefs and headdresses. This is the work of private businessmen. You understand this, don't you? [Crowd shouts: We do]

There was once a climate of insecurity in the town of Quelimane. Farms lying between the airport and the city were not being worked. In the past, people used to grow rice between the new and old airports. Today these people are still here, but they do not want to do the same thing. It is true, isn't it? [Crowd shouts: True] Then what are we waiting for?

This morning we toured the former installations of the Portuguese police, where there were electric fences and other obstacles to cross. Police used to train there every day and have target practice every week. This was because the Portuguese Army and police fully understood their enemy. You understand this, don't you? Today everything has been covered up by the bush. We have a police force in Quelimane, but we find abandoned and destroyed installations. Yes, we have police in Quelimane. They do not live in their living quarters; the policemen stay in the houses of the old city. It is no longer a police force. [applause]

The police force in the People's Republic of Mozambique is a paramilitary force. It defends the city from outside it and not from inside it — from outside and not within. As such, by the end of September, 30 September, I want to return here and find those installations repaired and the policemen living in them and patrolling the city from them. [applause] We visited those installations this morning. Before leaving for Mocuba and Gurue, I went to tour their offices. The police have two missions: to enforce law and maintain public and social order. You understand this, don't you? They only have two tasks. Therefore, they work in close cooperation with the administrator, the Quelimane district administrator. He depends directly on this force. They closely work with the Army in the fight against armed bandits.

The police work in close cooperation with the tribunals. It looks after the prisons and jails. When we returned here, we felt that black marketeering was an official practice. When black marketeering becomes official, it means that police have become involved in it. This means that the police force is also engaged in black marketeering. [applause]

Today, I did not have time to visit the security forces. The security forces maintain security and fight crime — crimes against the people and the people's state. They neutralize enemy agents, our political, ideological, and physical enemies.

You have understood this, haven't you? This is the work of the security forces. They see to it that our citizens do not indulge in crime, they teach our citizens civilized behavior so that they may have moral ethics, and they teach people how they should live and stay in a town, and how they should protect the town ideologically, politically, and morally. You understand me, don't you? Unfortunately, I did not go to visit their installations.

I went to see soldiers who are over there. I went to see their residential quarters. Their living quarters are in the most deplorable condition. They are disorganized, because the soldiers also went to live inside the town. They went to occupy the town. The Army occupies buildings and lives in apartments. Imagine an army doing this. Can it fight against the armed bandit? Can it fight? Can it fight? [Crowd shouts: No] Thanks, friends. [applause]

This morning we went to see the old airport. There we found the installations rotting. Very excellent installations are rotting. Our

Army is living badly. If we went there now, we would find the plumbing leaking and the houses crumbling.

When our soldiers walk along city streets, they should do so in groups of two or three, two or three. They should always do so, always. As of 30 September, the Army must be out of the town. They must go and live at the old airport. [applause] Out of the town. If they have to come to town, they must do so with the permission of their commanding officers. The policeman who comes to town will come only to patrol and to work. He must live outside the town, with his gun constantly ready against the armed bandit to protect members of the public. We pay them for this. The gun that he has been given was bought, and we paid for it. We bought it to defend the people, to defend our economy, and to defend our revolution. We did not do so, so that they could turn the weapons into pillows. [laughter and applause].

Thus, I appeal to engineers, architects, mechanics, urban experts, canal builders, electricians, carpenters, masons, and painters to voluntarily rebuild the police quarters and voluntarily rebuild the areas where the Army is going to live. [applause] It is true that every one of them will be paid according to his work. Anyone who is lazy will not be paid anything. Any person who does not do his work will not receive his pay. The person who does his work properly will be paid. Do you understand this, friends? He will also receive extra pay. [applause]

Policemen are all happy with me. You can see, can't you? Today, they have been assured. They are there. The police are already happy. Aren't you happy, policemen? You are happy, aren't you? [Policemen shout: We are] Yes, they are. You can see them there.

The Army is also happy because they are now going to carry their weapons at all times. You are happy, soldiers, aren't you? [Soldiers shout: We are]

Look at them. [laughter] This is how we are going to fight against the armed bandits. We are here organizing the people. You understand this, don't you? We are organizing our main force against banditry within the city. When we are in the city, we are also part of the confusion.

We went to Mocuba. I had with me a huge force, a huge force. You saw many planes land here. They were bringing soldiers and arms. I went to Mocuba, where we held a public meeting, to discuss our problems. We went to the barracks, and for a whole day we chatted with officers, noncommissioned officers, and soldiers. Why? Because here in Quelimane in June we found popular vigilance — the will to liquidate the armed bandit. In Mocuba we found the serious will to liquidate the armed bandit.

The people are feeling the effects of banditry. Mocuba will probably be the stimulus and center of development for this province, Zambezia Province. You hear this, don't you? Mocuba — I do not know whether it is because it is in the center of the province — has good conditions. We are building a textile factory there. It should have started operating this year. It should have started operating this year to produce cloth to meet the requirements of the entire country. The biggest factory in Mozambique is being set up in Mocuba. It is bigger than the Chimoio factory, bigger than the Maputo factory, bigger than the (Cha) factory in Nampula, and bigger than the factory that we are going to build in Cabo Delgado. The biggest factory is the one in Mocuba. It will employ 3,000 workers. Therefore, these workers will build a big town for themselves and their families. They will need a big hospital for themselves. They will need a big school for all levels for the sons of the workers.

You can now see what it is going to be like. Mocuba will have to farm thousands of hectares of cotton to supply the factory. The factory cannot operate without cotton. Cabora Bassa Dam is going to supply electric power to Mocuba. Mocuba is the focal point, from where one can go to several places, including Malawi and Nampula. As you see, this is what the armed bandits are fighting against.

We have delayed the opening of the factory. The factory will not begin operating until 1985 because of the armed bandits. You understand this. You understand this, don't you? This district produces a great deal of sisal, a great deal of cotton, a great deal of corn, sunflower, and other products. Then the armed bandits attack the population so that they cannot produce anything. They attack buses. They attack trucks which transport products to supply the town of Quelimane. You understand this. You understand this, don't you?

We went to Gurue. Gurue has guest workers representing about eight nationalities, from the Netherlands, Britain, India, Sri Lanka, Zaire, Tanzania. They are now producing coffee. They already produce coffee. Portugal is also represented. Brazilians are there. And then what did we find? We found food rotting in Gurue — the food that they have and eat. It is true that they are very fat.

They are well provided and well fed, well nourished. But cloth does not reach them. Soap does not reach them, neither do the products that you have here, such as coconut, cooking oil, soap, and all those products produced by Quelimane district where there is industry. These items do not reach places where the peasants can barter for them with their produce so that they may have cooking pots, teacups, teapots, spoons, forks, and knives. These products are not luxuries. Is this what we mean when we talk about the well-being of our people? They want a restaurant, and they want to be able to buy beer from it. They want refreshments. They want to see films on weekends. However, these products, goods, and items do not reach them because of the armed bandits.

At this moment 15,000 tons of corn are in Gurue. Can you imagine how many 10-ton trucks are needed to transport 15,000 tons? This amount can feed Quelimane city for a year. They have goods to sell. Apart from their own food they have sunflowers, beans, and tea.

This is what we want to discuss. Why do the armed bandits attack those districts? Do you understand it, friends? [Crowd shouts: Yes] We came here to get the picture of the effects caused by the action of the armed bandits. Their plan is, in fact, conceived by South Africa. In fact it is South Africa that defines the targets that must be attacked. South Africa wants to make

our country its economic colony, so that we must depend on South Africa. Do you understand, my friends?

This year the 12th session of the Central Committee defined the general guidelines for our development. The Council of Ministers approved a plan of action with three missions. The first is a military one: Fight against the armed bandits. This must be carried by the Ministry of National Defense, by the Mozambique Armed Forces.

The second mission deals with the country's economy. It means liquidating famine and nakedeness. This is what the armed bandits do not want us to eliminate. The armed bandits want to keep famine, nakedeness, and deprivation. Do you understand, my friends? The third mission is diplomatic action. Each one of us here must be a diplomat. We must be able to explain the phenomenon of armed banditry to the world. We must also explain why they attack us. We have, therefore, three missions.

When I arrived here we visited the police. We were supposed to visit the security department. We visited the Armed Forces. These three branches form the joint command. It must obey only one leadership. The Ministry of National Defense, Ministry of the Interior, and the National People's Security Service must have specific tasks in the struggle against bandits.

You would ask: What is the role of the Armed Forces? They have five missions — let us say four. The first mission is the defense of the state. This means defending the country's sovereignty. This is the role of an army everywhere in the world, be it capitalist, feudal and monarchic, or socialist.

The first mission of the Army, of the Armed Forces, is the defense of the state, sovereignty. It is the state's highest duty. The second mission is the defense of territorial integrity. It means not to allow the border, airspace, or territorial waters to be violated. This is what is called the defense of territorial integrity. At the moment it is being violated by armed bandits.

The third mission is the defense of independence. It means dying for the defense of independence, defense of the fatherland. There is only one fatherland. Do you understand? If there are any of you who are afraid to fight against armed bandits, please say so. You can say that you want to be citizen of Tanzania, where there are not armed bandits, and we will give you a document so that you can show up in Tanzania. However, the first thing Tanzania will ask is to defend [word indistinct]. If you do not want to be a Mozambican because of armed bandits and would rather be a Malawian, we can give you a document so that you can see Dr Kamuze Banda, but the first thing he will ask you to do will be to defend the fatherland. If you are a Malawian, then you must defend the independence of Malawi. If you want to be a Zambian we will also give you a document, but the first thing they will ask you is to do will be to defend Zambia. If you want to be Zimbabwean, Swazi we will give you the necessary document, but the first thing they will demand from you will be to defend the fatherland. Let us, everybody, die for the fatherland, in the defense of independence. Even if you want to be a South African agent we can give you a document so that you become a servant of the racists. [laughter] This is the third mission.

It is the same everywhere in the world, but in Mozambique there are two more missions. You ask what they are. Ask. [Crowd shouts: What are they?] One is the defense of the revolution, the defense of the revolutionary gains. It is the strengthening of the revolution in the region, the development of solidarity and friendship among the peoples, unconditional support for the just struggle of the oppressed peoples of the whole world, [applause] active proletarian internationalism. Do you understand, my friends?

Now you ask what is the fifth mission. [Crowd shouts: Fifth] The building of socialism in Mozambique. [applause] Do you understand, friends?

By observing these five points, Mozambique will become the forward bastion against imperialism. [applause] Do you understand, friends? However, who is going to do this? Where are you? Raise your hands. I want to see. There are only five points. Thank you, friends. [applause]

It is easy to look at it right here, very easy, and then we go back home and have some beer, and then say, nice speech. It requires sacrifice from each one of us. Each of the five points makes its own demands. Each of the five points has its own principles that must be respected. Each of the five points has its own rules. So, how do we accomplish each one of them? It means making sacrifices. It means not fearing hardships. The Army, then the police, and security personnel are the first to make sacrifices and to die for the fatherland. The minority dies for the majority. Do you understand? When we began the struggle of national liberation we said that we had to be prepared to die for the majority. Some 100,000 may die in order to save 13 million Mozambicans. Do you understand? Do you understand?

It is at school, with books and pens we defend the revolution. It is at the hospital treating the sick. To give health to the people is defending the revolution. It is building roads, bridges, and in the defense of those same bridges against sabotage. It is in business. It is unloading ships at the harbor over there. Ships cannot stop for 24 hours over here. There is no ship that can stop in Quelimane to load. To defend the revolution is to load and offload the ship. A ship can only stop for a certain period of time. Any extra time is payable in foreign currency because of our stevadores' laziness.

To defend the revolution is to fight against theft at the harbor. Thieves must be arrested. Do you understand? You will be defending the revolution this way. We must expose, arrest, and severely punish thieves, the lazy, and the negligent who damage machinery so that they can sit and get their pay without working. They are saboteurs. They are South Africa's agents. Therefore, we must first of all demand punctuality; second, iron discipline; third, plans must be fulfilled within a given period. We cannot have 2-hour jobs done in 6 hours. This is not working. Such people must be punished. That is the reason we are conducting Operation Production. It is closely linked to the military operation.

First, Operation Production must affect the state sector. There are many corrupt, negligent, and lazy people who have taken refuge in the state apparatus. They work as clerks. [applause]

There are incompetent typists who cannot even type a page per day. There are incompetent and careless drivers. Their hairstyles are like those of outlaws. They wreck state vehicles because they drive under the influence of alcohol. They are saboteurs of the revolution. They destroy the gains of the Mozambique revolution. Do you understand? Do you understand? Do you understand? [Crowd shouts: Yes] Operation Production must, therefore, start at the state level.

Our state is against nepotism and protectionism. [applause] Usually those who need protectors to work in the state apparatus are the incompetent ones. Competence and ability do not require protectors. An intelligent, capable, self-sufficient, organized, planned, and programmed man does not need protectors. Only the incompetent and incapable need them. First, we are going to dislodge these people form the state apparatus and assign them to agricultural production. [applause]

I told you I was not going to talk a lot. Do you want me to talk more? [Crowd shouts: Yes] I must board the plane at 1400. I should have left yesterday.

This is a very small city. We can look after it quite well. It is a beautiful city. It has fertile land that gives us everything. All it needs is our hands. There are onions, potatoes, garlic, tomatoes, lettuce, cabbage, rice, corn, manioc. You have them in Namacurra. On the other side we have salt pools. Do you want me to recruit foreign workers to explore the salt pools as well? [Crowd shouts: No]

This is our problem. It is not only in Zambezia that we have unproductive people in the state apparatus. In 1980 we said that the negligent, careless, sloven, and corrupt must be punished. We said that the incompetent and the incapable must be fired. Negligence must be punished and the negligent expelled. [applause]

First, the Armed Forces: They must be well organized. Police and security forces must be well organized. Our enemy is quite organized. It is not in disorder. It sows death, mourning, grief, famine, nakedness, poverty, in brief, misery. We are miserable people because of armed bandits. Meanwhile, we are here.

Look, my generation has merit, men from my generation. Such a generation fought against Portuguese colonialism and defeated it, defeated and buried it, killed and buried it. Is this not true? [Crowd shouts: Yes] Then we attained independence. We declared the Mozambique state. It is here. Now, the youth: They must defend the fatherland. That is what we demand from them. Is that correct, friends? We demand that those five points be followed by the youth from Rovuma to Maputo, from Tete to the Indian Ocean. They must defend the fatherland.

The fatherland is here. You did not have it. We did not have it. Here is independence, honor, dignity, personality. To have a fatherland, to die for it, to keep the city clean is also part of the revolution. It is part of ethics, love, culture, and civilization. We are defending the gains because we conquered this city. It was not ours. We conquered it. Did we conquer it to practice prostitution, black marketeering, and to be thieves?

I am going to finish my speech.

We visited Mocuba. We met with commanders who had been sent from Maputo to strengthen the Armed Forces, to conduct operations, to fight. Some were sent here in October last year. I asked them how many battles they fought in, and they said none. Others were sent here in January. They were sent to Mocuba to train soldiers and to lead them in the fight. I asked them how many battles they had been in, and they said none. They are captains, lieutenants of the Mozambique Armed Forces. We have demoted them and removed them from Mocuba. They are here. [applause]

It is a scrapping exercise, making the soldiers soft. They lived illegally in houses and were paid their salaries. They were fed by the Army to be vagrants, greedy, lazy tramps. They are here. I handed them over to Comrade Mario to deploy them in productive sectors. Do you understand? They can go to places where they can produce, to earn their salaries there, not in places where one produces by fighting.

During the struggle for national liberation our weapons used to eat Portuguese soldiers. Our weapons used to eat every day. This weapon is loaded to eat. The hands are right here to bring food. The arms, fingers are inside here. It is loaded. This mouth must be fed.

Do you see this mouth here? It is not to hunt gazelles. Do you understand? During the struggle for national liberation this weapon ate Portuguese soldiers, policemen, colonial police. It needs to eat all the time, and its stomach never gets full. Some reactionary chiefs were also eaten. It ate so much that it liberated the fatherland. The land became independent. Now, we gave the weapon to the youngsters, these officers. We told them to feed the weapon. It went 6 months without eating, so the weapon died. Can it survive for 1 week without eating or without drinking water? How many times does it eat a day? At least three times, breakfast, lunch, and dinner, not to mention snacks. It has to look for food to eat. Now, the soldiers are in Quelimane with this weapon. What can they do with it inside the city of Quelimane? [Crowd shouts: Stand in lines] [laughter, followed by applause]

In October 1976 the Frelimo Central Committee issued a solemn statement, which I quote: The weapons with which we fought Portuguese colonialism must be the same used against tribalists, regionalists, and racists. Did your hear? Now, we have armed bandits. They are food for our weapons.

Here in Zambezia there are some chiefs who kidnapped people and handed them over to the armed bandits. We discussed it in Mocuba. This weapon is going to eat.

I am asking all of them to return these people immediately, because we are going to launch a big offensive in Zambezia. Today, we have positive elements: first, the people of Zambizia as a whole; second, the special weapons that we have received. This is why I came here, to feed them. Therefore, they are going to eat armed bandits and also the chiefs who take local people and hand them over to armed bandits. However, the weapons are also going to eat some reactionaries.

Yesterday, I was telling the comrade members of the government that we often say that our revolution has eaten the best children of the Mozambique people. We are proud of it. Again, the bandits have to kill the best children of the Mozambique people. Now, we are going to turn things around. The strengthening of the revolution in Mozambique must be achieved with the blood of the reactionaries. [applause] Every counterrevolutionary will strengthen the revolution with his blood.

Finally, we flew over Quelimane and Namacurra and saw the gigantic job you have done. You have opened a canal, and now you are opening over 200 hectares to produce rice. We hail it. It is a live example. You are heroic and a determined people. You have tremendous strength. We hail it. [applause] Another effort is the recovery of all irrigation schemes in the province. Our policy, as defined by the congress, is to support state enterprises, cooperatives, private and family sectors, as a means of fighting famine. Do you understand?

Finally, I want to introduce you to those who are going to be in charge of the operational areas in Zambezia Province. They were appointed in the presence of the soldiers in Mocuba yesterday. This morning we sent a plane to fetch them in order to show them in the capital. Do you understand? If you want to see them I will introduce them to you otherwise, goodbye. [Crowd shouts: We want]

Military commanders, please come forward. They all veterans of the struggle for national liberation. They are great commanders with lots of experience. They fought against Portuguese colonialism, and also against Ian Smith. Some of them were in charge of provinces, and we transferred them to Zambezia, where banditry is being felt with greater intensity thus jeopardizing our economy. These are the contingents that we have brought from Maputo. The commanders have also brought their contingents as well. They are going to train and equip many youngsters here.

This is Brigadier Ajape. [applause] During the struggle for liberation he fought in Tete, in Manica, and Sofala. During the Smith war against Mozambique he fought in Zimbabwe. He was born in Tete, which borders your province. He was born between Morrumbala and Mutarara. This where the armed bandits have entered.

Then we have (Joaquim Maquivale). He joined Frelimo in 1964. He fought in Niassa, where he became a commander. He was political commissar in Niassa. He was second in command in Niassa. [applause]

Then we have Comrade (Chicusse). He fought in eastern Niassa, from Marrupa to Cuamba. When Idi Amin invaded Tanzania, Comrade (Chicusse) led our group to fight alongside the Tanzanians against Idi Amin. We are internationalists, are we not? [applause]

Now we have Comrade (Quembo), who was born in Sofala, Marromeu district. He is a veteran of the struggle for national liberation. He also fought against Ian Smith.

We now have Comrade (Mabilia), who is also a veteran fighter. He fought during the struggle for national liberation, and also against Smith. However, he is now a specialist in other type of weapons, which we will also use here if necessary. [applause] If it is necessary we will use them. Did you not see the helicpters loaded with bullets that flew over here? They were showing you how the bullets are loaded. He was born in Cabo Delgado Province.

We now have Comrade (Marcos), who fought in Cabo Delgado and Tete. Once in 1963 or 1964 he shot down five planes of the Portuguese Air Force.

Commander Munhanhua: He fought in Niassa during the struggle for national liberation until final victory. Then he fought in Tete. After we declared independence he fought on the border against Ian Smith. He was born in Milange district, Zambezia Province. [applause]

Comrade (Albino): He is very short, but he was the only one who managed to reconnoiter enemy bases from 100 meters because he is short. We have known each other for 18 years now. We met in September 1965. We work together. He was born in Milange district, Zambezia Province.

There are other commanders, who stayed behind at the bases, but I know that they are going to lead this province in the fight against the armed bandits.

Thank you, my friends. This is what I wanted to do here when I told you I was going to come back. Thank you. My meeting is over.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### Government Comments on Talks with Lesotho

*MB101706 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] The Department of Foreign Affairs and Information says the talks held in Pretoria today between delegations representing Lesotho and South Africa dealt with matters affecting the security of the two countries. There was an exchange of views on the principle that neither country should permit its territory to be used as a base for the subversion of the other.

These talks followed earlier discussions on the same subject.

### Maseru Reports Security Talks

*MB110706 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Aug 83*

[Text] The Lesotho Government spokesman announced that important talks took place in Pretoria yesterday between senior officials of the South African and Lesotho Governments. The Lesotho team at the talks was led by the permanent secretary of foreign affairs, Mr T. Thabane, and included the three major generals in charge of defense, police, and national security.

The talks, which were requested by the Lesotho Government, come at a time when South Africa has employed stringent control

measures at all border entry posts and is returning Basotho who wish to visit South Africa.

The two delegations discussed matters of mutual interest.

## SWAZILAND

### Selection of New Queen Regent Reported

*MB101728 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] The Supreme Council of State, Liqoqo, today announced that the elders of the nation, Bantfwabenkhosi, in accordance with Swazi law and custom, have deemed it appropriate for Inkhosikati LaThwala [royal wife Ntombi, daughter of Thwala] to assume her duties and responsibilities as Indlovukazi and mother of the nation. Accordingly, LaThwala also assumes the duties and responsibilities of queen regent until such time that Umntfwana [the child] is ready.

The Liqoqo and the elders wish to express on behalf of the entire Swazi nation their gratitude to Inkhosikati LaShongwe [royal wife Dzeliwe, daughter of Shongwe] for her services to the nation during her tenure as Indlovukazi and queen regent.

Further details will be released when the nation meets at Esibayeni [royal cattle byre.

This is contained in an extraordinary government gazette signed by the authorized person.

### Sozisa, Bhekimpi Make Announcement

*MB102028 Mbabane Domestic Service in SiSwati 1845 GMT 10 Aug 83*

["Important announcement from the royal family" presented by Prince Sozisa, "chairman of Liqoqo," and Prime Minister Bhekimpi — live or recorded]

[Text] [Sozisa] My fellow countrymen, I inform you that following the departure of his majesty, the Indlovukazi has been acting in a temporary capacity. The elders of the nation, Bantfwabenkhosi, have appointed LaThwala, the mother of Makhosetive, to assume the duties and responsibilities of queen mother, Indlovukazi of Swaziland. As I am now addressing you, Makhosetive's mother is already in control. You will get further details from the prime minister. The nation will be summoned to the royal cattle byre for the formal introduction and the procedures that are now operative [Sive sitakubitwa esibayeni sitekwatiswa ngendleka lekhona].

[Bhekimpi] My fellow countrymen, [Bhekimpi switches to English with passage-by-passage SiSwati translation] fellow countrymen, ladies and gentlemen:

As the prime minister of the Kingdom of Swaziland, I have been charged by the elders of the Swazi nation, advised by the Liqoqo, to make the following announcement.

Since the sad departure of our beloved father and king, the late Sobhuza II, last year, the nation and, indeed, the entire world have been wondering and speculating on his successor. Swazi law and custom, because of the bereavment of the royal family and the nation, preclude an early announcement on the question of succession.

Consequently, the incumbent Indlovukazi assumes the responsibility of queen regent, until such time the elders deem fit to make an official announcement. In this particular instance, it was Indlovukazi Dzeliwe who assumed the duties and responsibilities of the queen regent.

The elders are now pleased to inform the Swazi nation that the substantive Indlovukazi of the Swazi nation, after the sad departure of His Majesty King Sobjuza II, is Indlovukazi LaThwala, the mother of Umntfwana Makhosetive. She assumed her position as Indlovukazi and queen mother yesterday, Tuesday, 9 August 1983.

In view of the fact that Umntfwana is on study abroad, Indlovukazi Ntombi has also assumed the duties and responsibilities of queen regent, under government gazette No 59 of 9 August 1983. Umntfwana Makhosetive is expected back home shortly. On his return, he will be officially and according to Swazi law and custom brought before the nation at Esibayeni [royal cattle byre], where all the chiefs, elders, and the nation will meet him.

My fellow countrymen, the elders have all confidence that the entire nation will give Indlovukazi Ntombi the love and respect you have shown to those before her, and that you will unite and support her fully while she shoulders the burden of the monarchy.

I, as prime minister, expect and require of the Army, the Armed Forces, the police, and all the civil service to dedicate themselves to serving our new indlovokuzi and queen regent. Long live the queen mother and regent! Nkhosi! Mhlekazi! [Hail, Your Majesty]

### TIMES Reports New King

*MB110555 Mbabane The Times of Swaziland in English 11 Aug 83 pp 1, 16*

[By *Times* reporters]

[Text] Prince Makhosetive will be the next Ngwenyama of Swaziland.

This was announced last night by Prime Minister Prince Bhekimpi on behalf of the Elders of the Nation.

The announcement was broadcast on Swaziland Television.

Prince Bhekimpi said Prince Makhosetive was schooling abroad and would be coming back to Swaziland shortly.

It has been reported that Prince Makhosetive has been attending school in Dorset, England, since earlier this year.

Prince Bhekimpi appealed to the nation to show loyalty to the new Queen Regent Ntombi and the Umntfwana (heir apparent).

Earlier yesterday Prince Makhosetive's mother, Inkhosikati Ntombi, was officially name Queen Regent.

She replaced the former Ndlovukazi, Inkhosikati Dzeliwe, who was appointed after the death of King Sobhuza II last August.

Heads of diplomatic missions were among those present when the announcement was made Foreign Minister R.V. Dlamini.

Members of the Supreme Council of State (Liqoqo), senior princes and counsellors were in attendance.

The Liqoqo members were Mr A.K. Hlophe, Chief Mfanawenkhosi Maseko and Dr George Msibi.

Also present were Senator Mabalizandla Nhlabatsi, Mr Dabulumjiva Nhlabatsi, Deputy Minister for Commerce and Industry, and the acting secretary of the Liqoqo, Mr Robert Mabila.

The statement read: "The Liqoqo announces that the Elders of the Nation (Bantfwabenkhosi), in accordance with Swazi Law and Custom, have deemed it appropriate for Inkhosikati LaThwala to assume the duties and responsibilities of Queen-Regent until such time that Umntfwana is ready.

"The Liqoqo and the elders wish to express, on behalf of the entire Swazi Nation, their gratitude of Inkhosikati LaShongwe (Indlovukati Dzeliwe) for her services to the Nation during the tenture as Indlovukati and Queen-Regent.

"Further details will be released when the Nation meets at Esibayeni.

"Long Live Her Majesty, Indlovukati and Queen-Regent, Ntombi!"

The announcement was preceded by a Government Gazette titled "Assumption of Regency by the Ndlovukazi Notice." It was signed by Prince Sozisa, the Authorised Person.

The Gazette read in part: "Consequent upon assumption of office of Ndlovukazi by Ntombi is hereby declared that the said Ntombi has, with immediate effect, assumed the office of Regent."

**Diplomats, Journalists Briefed**

*MB101636 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 10 Aug 83*

[Text] Diplomats and journalists in Swaziland have been summoned to the parliament building in Mbabane apparently so that they can be informed about the appointment of a new head of state. This follows an earlier announcement that Queen Regent Dzeliwe has been ousted and that she was to be replaced by another senior wife of the late King Sobhuza, Queen Ntombi. This is part of the power struggle between the traditionalists and the modernists in the Swazi Government, and our Africa Desk reports that the traditionalists are apparently ahead in the struggle.